

SENATE.

FRIDAY, April 24, 1908.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. KEAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. R. 48) instructing the Attorney-General to institute certain suits, etc.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 15852) to confer title in fee and to authorize the disposition of certain lots now situate on Hot Springs Reservation, in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial of sundry citizens of North Vernon, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to protect the first day of the week as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, and also to prohibit labor on buildings in the District of Columbia on the Sabbath day, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and of the Associated Press, praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of Local Union No. 70, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, of Livermore Falls; of Local Union No. 15, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Lisbon Falls, in the State of Maine; of Local Union No. 130, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, of Watertown; of Local Union, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Watertown, and of Local Lodge No. 1, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Fort Edward, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KEAN presented petitions of sundry citizens of Bridge-ton, Medford, Trenton, New Brunswick, Williamstown, and Glassboro, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law," relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Rufus W. Smith, of Elmer, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of at least four new battle ships, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Presbytery of Newton, N. J., remonstrating against the repeal of the present anticanteen law, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Political Study Club, of Elizabeth, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Town Improvement Association of Summit, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PLATT presented petitions of sundry citizens of Cohoes, Corning, New York City, Olean, Oneonta, Oswego, Syracuse, and Utica, all in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of Local Union No. 250, Cigar Makers' International Union, of Belleville, Ill., and a petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Bloomington, Ill., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DEPEW presented a memorial of the Lake Seamen's

Union of North Tonawanda, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend section 4463 of the Revised Statutes relating to the complement of the crews of vessels, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Merchants' Association of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "Crumpacker bill" providing for the employment of additional clerks for the taking of the Thirteenth and subsequent censuses, which was referred to the Committee on the Census.

He also presented a memorial of the Robert Emmet Association, of Cohoes, N. Y., remonstrating against the ratification of the treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, by dumping or otherwise," etc., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the compensation of the district judges of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 20, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, of Binghamton, N. Y., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the New York State and Northern Pennsylvania Stove Manufacturers' Association, of Albany, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations and to amend an act approved July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of Cigar Makers' Local Union No. 77, of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the enactment of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law," relating to labor organizations, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURNHAM presented a petition of the Granite Cutters' Association of Concord, N. H., and a petition of District Lodge, No. 42, International Association of Machinists, of Keene, N. H., praying for the enactment of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law," relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Central Federated Union of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of at least one of the proposed new battle ships at a Government navy-yard, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of Local Union No. 30, of Berlin; of Local Union No. 24, of Concord, and of Local Union No. 9, of Franklin, of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, and of the New Hampshire Federation of Labor, of Concord, all in the State of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Malden, Adams, Worcester, Milford, and Chicopee, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCOTT presented petitions of sundry members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers and the Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America, of Follansbee; of sundry citizens of Newell, Point Pleasant, and Charleston, and of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, of Wheeling, all in the State of West Virginia, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred certain bills granting pensions and increase of pensions, submitted a report (No. 562) accompanied by a bill (S. 6812) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows of such soldiers and sailors, and so forth, which was read twice by its

title, the bill being a substitute for the following Senate bills heretofore referred to that committee:

S. 77. Johnson Gammel;
 S. 528. William Weeden;
 S. 532. George Breckenridge;
 S. 585. Julia E. Willcox;
 S. 696. Robert A. Kerr;
 S. 897. William Donegan;
 S. 974. James H. Street;
 S. 986. Thomas L. Sims;
 S. 1117. Stephen Prior;
 S. 1156. Henry C. Jennings;
 S. 1333. Henry Thompson;
 S. 1345. Thomas Shults;
 S. 1535. Samuel L. Higgins;
 S. 1915. William Alexander;
 S. 1943. Horace Seward;
 S. 1944. Samuel H. Britts;
 S. 2077. Jesse Chapman;
 S. 2313. Charles W. Cary;
 S. 2358. Angeline C. Powell;
 S. 2593. Thomas L. Ward;
 S. 2704. Rufus G. Tole;
 S. 2715. Charles Coddington;
 S. 2877. Michael C. Caddle;
 S. 2930. Edwin Smith;
 S. 3079. Henry Kemmer;
 S. 3216. William A. Fiske;
 S. 3361. James T. Johnson;
 S. 3382. Eber B. Priest;
 S. 3522. Henry J. Porter;
 S. 3523. Joseph Woodland;
 S. 3825. Harry R. Bentz;
 S. 4342. Angie E. Kerr;
 S. 4348. Edward Thompson;
 S. 4381. William Shattuck;
 S. 4405. Jacob H. Dewees;
 S. 4484. William I. Dossett;
 S. 4622. Sidney F. Sanborn;
 S. 4743. Thomas A. Walters;
 S. 4744. Alfred Johnson;
 S. 4745. Elizabeth Grass;
 S. 4746. Butler Oleson;
 S. 4754. Caleb F. Bandle;
 S. 4760. George Newland;
 S. 4840. Alonzo Greenleaf;
 S. 4925. Richard H. Shapland;
 S. 5113. Amos P. Johnson;
 S. 5137. Richard C. Vanderford;
 S. 5234. John Milburn;
 S. 5239. George Towers;
 S. 5240. Charles E. Perry;
 S. 5256. James T. Moore;
 S. 5512. George Jacobs;
 S. 5736. Elijah E. Smedley;
 S. 5849. Jeremiah Regan;
 S. 5886. Leonard Goss;
 S. 5916. Ellen A. Smith;
 S. 5970. James Karr;
 S. 6019. Francis O'Leary;
 S. 6137. William B. Jones;
 S. 6143. Thomas Chase;
 S. 6166. Peter Claude;
 S. 6169. John Stuckey;
 S. 6187. George W. Ellis;
 S. 6209. Thomas Ashton;
 S. 6213. Isaac Daniels;
 S. 6218. George H. Scougale;
 S. 6271. Mary Elizabeth McCann;
 S. 6276. Cornelius Teal;
 S. 6279. George H. McIntire;
 S. 6296. Henry C. Doyle;
 S. 6323. Ruhamah D. Sawyer;
 S. 6329. George F. Pond;
 S. 6330. Lindly Cox;
 S. 6341. Charles H. Edwards;
 S. 6361. Caleb H. Ellis;
 S. 6416. James Whyte;
 S. 6442. James L. Foss;
 S. 6466. Sarah E. Dodd;
 S. 6467. Edwin Smith;
 S. 6468. Thomas N. Bray;
 S. 6489. Evelina H. Sewall;
 S. 6500. Peter Dwyer;
 S. 6508. Eli H. Young;

S. 6522. Charles Crane;
 S. 6532. Louisa January;
 S. 6541. Alonzo B. Curtis;
 S. 6545. Thomas Handly;
 S. 6552. Margaret Thompson;
 S. 6564. William A. Champlain;
 S. 6567. Mary C. Hayes;
 S. 6571. Cyrus Wellington;
 S. 6575. Jennie Hammond;
 S. 6582. George W. Bennum;
 S. 6622. Emily D. Carnagua;
 S. 6627. Thomas Hooper; and
 S. 6765. Laura M. Granger.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6543) to authorize the expenditure of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 563) thereon.

Mr. BULKELEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them, each with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 40) to correct the military record of Mirick R. Burgess (Report No. 564); and

A bill (S. 5883) to correct the military record of John A. Oates (Report No. 565).

Mr. BOURNE, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4183) to establish a fish-cultural station on the Tucannon River, in the State of Washington, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 566) thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 6813) providing for the restoration and retirement of Frederick W. Olcott as a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 6814) granting a pension to Frank M. Swan, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DILLINGHAM introduced a bill (S. 6815) for the relief of Hosmer, Crampton & Hammond, and others, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DICK introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 6816) amending section 1443 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the retirement of officers of the Navy; and

A bill (S. 6817) to reorganize and enlist the members of the United States Naval Academy Band.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 6818) to permit George S. Todd, of Cortez, Colo., to enter, under the coal-land laws of the United States, certain lands in the Mesa Verde National Park, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ANKENY introduced a bill (S. 6819) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Port Angeles, in the State of Washington, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PAYNTER introduced a bill (S. 6820) granting an increase of pension to Julia Merrick Tisdale, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NEWLANDS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 6821) for the relief of W. J. Goodwin; and

A bill (S. 6822) for the relief of the heirs of George S. Simon.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 6823) granting an increase of pension to Margaret K. Hern;

A bill (S. 6824) granting an increase of pension to John Hancock; and

A bill (S. 6825) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Hurst.

BERING LAKE BRIDGE, ALASKA.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 6539) to authorize the Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company to construct a bridge across Bering Lake, in the district of Alaska.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TELLER. Has the bill just come in?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is upon the Calendar, having been reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CURTIS. It is a unanimous report from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to look at the bill, and I object to its consideration this morning.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the bill will retain its place on the Calendar.

Mr. TELLER subsequently said: The bill I objected to a few moments ago is not the bill I supposed it was, and so I withdraw my objection.

Mr. HALE rose.

Mr. CURTIS. I hope the Senator from Maine will yield and allow the bill to be passed. It has been read, and the objection is withdrawn.

Mr. HALE. Very well, if it does not give rise to any debate.

Mr. CURTIS. I will withdraw it if there is to be debate.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. CULLOM submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$10,000 for the preparation of the reports and material necessary to enable the Secretary of State to utilize and carry out the work partly performed by the Joint High Commission of 1898 for the settlement of questions relating to Canada, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$3,000,000 for the purchase, condemnation, or otherwise of the whole of squares Nos. 226, 227, 228, 229, and 230 in the city of Washington, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CARTER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$3,800 to grade and improve Otis place, from Tenth street to Holmead place, in the District of Columbia, intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL.

Mr. PLATT submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 15372, known as the "omnibus claims bill," which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

WATERWAY FROM BOSTON, MASS., TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask for the present consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. 75) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make a survey and examination for a continuous waterway from Boston, Mass., by various routes to Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. HALE. What is the regular order?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is bills and joint resolutions. The Senator from North Carolina has asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a joint resolution on the Calendar.

Mr. KEAN. I understand that the joint resolution involves a large expenditure of money. I object to its consideration.

Mr. SIMMONS. If the Senator will permit me, it does not involve a large expenditure.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. KEAN. Let us have the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is demanded. If there are no further bills and joint resolutions, concurrent or other resolutions are in order.

MESSENGER TO COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Mr. KEAN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That from and after the 30th day of June, 1908, the position of messenger to the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments, provided for by resolution of January 31, 1902, be, and the same is hereby abolished, and in lieu thereof the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State be, and it is hereby authorized to employ a messenger at an annual salary of \$1,440, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT EVERETT, WASH.

Mr. ANKENY. I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 4242) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Everett, in the State of Washington.

Mr. KEAN. Let us have the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is demanded.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. M. C. LATTA, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had, on April 23, 1908, approved and signed the following act: S. 1424. An act to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army.

FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I call up Senate resolution No. 157. It has already been read. I presume there will be no opposition to it, inasmuch as it merely calls for information that it will be necessary for the Senate to have in its possession in considering the agricultural appropriation bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. HEYBURN on the 22d instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate a statement containing the name and official designation of any officer or employee of the Forest Service who has attended any meeting or convention during the year 1907; whether such convention was official or unofficial; the place from which such employee started to attend such convention; the place of his employment, and the amount of expense incurred by reason of such attendance upon such meeting or convention which has been paid by the Government.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

LAND AT PEKING, CHINA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a communication from the Secretary of State, submitting a draft of a bill providing for the transfer to the Bank of Indo-China of a certain lot of land located at Peking, China, and now the property of the United States, said transfer being in consideration of the transfer to the United States by the Bank of Indo-China of three lots of land located in the said city.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 24, 1908.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 603) granting an increase of pension to John A. M. La Pierre.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 20120) to authorize the construction of a railroad siding to the United States navy-yard, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 20120. An act to authorize the construction of a railroad siding to the United States navy-yard, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HALE. I ask that the naval appropriation bill be taken up.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 20471) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for other purposes.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] desires to submit some remarks to the Senate and has given notice to that effect. I yield for the present to him.

RURAL DELIVERY ROUTES.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I ask to have read the amendment which I offered to the post-office appropriation bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read the amendment submitted by the Senator from Alabama.

The Secretary read as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BANKHEAD to the bill (H. R. 18347) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for other purposes, viz: At the end of line 14, page 27, insert the following: "Provided further, That a sum not to exceed \$500,000 of this appropriation may be expended by the Postmaster-General, in cooperation

with the Secretary of Agriculture, in improving the conditions of the roads over which rural delivery routes are, or may be, hereafter established, to be selected by them for the purpose of ascertaining the possible increase in the territory which could be served by one carrier, and the possible increase of the number of delivery days each year, the amount required for proper maintenance in excess of local expenditure for rural delivery routes, and the relative saving to the Government in the maintenance of rural delivery routes by reason of such improvements: *Provided further*, That the State or county, or counties, which may be selected for improvement of rural delivery routes therein under this provision shall furnish an equal amount of money for the improvement of the rural route so selected."

Mr. BANKHEAD. I ask the Secretary to read the resolution passed by the House of Representatives March 14, 1818, a copy of which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That Congress has power under the Constitution to appropriate money for the construction of post-roads, military and other roads, and of canals, and for the improvement of waterways.
Passed by House of Representatives March 14, 1818.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, the question that I am about to discuss is not a new one. The speedy delivery of the mails and the transportation and distribution of production has claimed the attention of our most enlightened and constructive statesmen since the organization of the Government. The transportation and distribution of products is of more importance than production itself. It is the surplus which we sell that makes us richer, adds to the bank accounts, and cancels the mortgage. What the producer consumes at home adds nothing to our wealth. It is that which he sells and transports to the market that makes him rich. If the cost of transportation to the producer is equal to the difference between the cost of production and the selling price there is no profit. Indeed, he is poorer, because his land is being exhausted, his team and his wagon wearing out, the deposits of his mine are being removed, his timber is being consumed, and his manufacturing plant is undergoing wear and tear, all without net results. In all classes of agriculture and in all lines of manufacturing and trade economy of transportation is an important item in the amount of profit. There are three methods for the transportation of commerce—the railroads, waterways, and the common highways or dirt roads. I need not discuss the first method. It has been the subject of extensive discussion, legislation and judicial construction, with which we are all familiar. Transportation by water has been liberally provided for by Congress. The dirt roads, over which 90 per cent of the internal commerce of the country must be moved first or last, have been sadly neglected.

The time has arrived when Congress must meet the great question of national road improvement fairly and squarely and give it that thoughtful and serious consideration which it deserves. The farmers are being aroused, and already the National Grange, with a membership of more than a million farmers, is calling upon us for action in this matter. Another great organization, the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, is urging legislation in the same direction. Mr. President, the hordes of southern Europe and the menace of alien races may cast their sinister shadows over our great cities, but, sir, that great, silent, patient element of our population, the American farmer, is American through and through. The very citadel of American liberty and its most cherished traditions are guarded by the farmers, who are 91 per cent native born and constitute more than one-third of our population.

These men have contributed to the wealth of the United States to an extent which staggers the imagination. The corn crop of 1907 alone was worth \$1,350,000,000; the hay crop was worth \$660,000,000; the cotton crop was worth \$675,000,000, and the wheat crop was worth over \$500,000,000. Mr. President, it will be observed that either one of these great agricultural crops has produced more actual wealth in one year than the combined output of all the gold and silver mines in the world and \$100,000,000 more. The grand total of all crops for 1907 was nearly seven and one-half billion dollars, and it is estimated that the farmers of this country have created during the last nine years \$53,000,000,000 worth of wealth. The value of agricultural crops exported in 1906 was \$969,457,306, or 56½ per cent of the total exports, and but for the export of agricultural products the balance of trade would have been against the United States by \$523,127,533. When the machinations of Wall street, the dangerous practices of high finance, and the injustice of our tariff system bring upon us the woes of financial stringency, industrial depression, and hard times, we must realize that the tillers of the soil form the real basis of our wealth, and that to the creation of real wealth we should lend our aid.

But it is not only the rural population that demands aid from the Government in the upbuilding of our public roads. The numerous resolutions of the boards of trade, chambers of commerce, associations of manufacturers, and the open advocacy of many of our great railroad companies, indicate clearly that it only needs an organization of all these forces to bring about the united and effective efforts of city and country. Modern inventive genius is responsible for a new factor in the problem of transportation which must be reckoned with in legislating for public roads. The automobile industry has now reached to \$110,000,000 per annum, and the makers and users of automobiles will soon find a plane upon which they can mutually press forward with the farmer in his efforts to obtain better roads. The time will come, during the lifetime of Senators who do me the honor to listen, when the traction engine and the automobile will be utilized on the improved dirt road in hauling to the market farm and forest products at a minimum cost, supplying the place of millions of horses and mules now employed in transportation.

Mr. President, it is sufficient to call attention to resolutions passed by the legislatures of Maine, Tennessee, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Alabama, New York, and other States, with reference to national aid, to show how widespread is the sentiment among our State legislatures upon this subject. When all these powers and factors unite their efforts there will be such an era of internal improvement, of home building, of home beautifying, of wealth creation, that the waste places will be filled, squalid huts will give place to beautiful homes, the desert will blossom as the rose, and all the shocks and crashes of frenzied finance will fall harmless from the bulwarks of our splendid prosperity.

The objection is made that such legislation would be unconstitutional. Fortunately, for our guidance, the question of national aid is not a new one. We have the precedent of national-aid legislation by Congress while the founders of our Government lived to know and approve of it. The first appropriation made was in 1806, when \$30,000 was set aside for the purpose of commencing work on the famous old Cumberland road. These appropriations then continued, with but little interruption, until May 25, 1838, when the last appropriation of \$150,000 was made, which made the total amount expended on road construction during this period about \$7,000,000.

On March 14, 1818, the House of Representatives passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Congress has power under the Constitution to appropriate money for the construction of post-roads, military and other roads, and of canals, and for the improvement of waterways.

Mr. President, what was the attitude of the leading statesmen in the early days of the Republic? Thomas Jefferson said, in a letter to Mr. Lieper, in 1808:

Give us peace till our revenues are liberated from debt, and then, if war be necessary, it can be carried on without a new tax or loan, and during peace we may checker our whole country with canals, roads, etc. This is the object to which all our endeavors should be directed.

James Madison, in a message to Congress, said:

I particularly invite the attention of Congress to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and, where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse and improvements and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity.

Henry Clay advocated the building of national roads in a speech made in Congress in 1818, in which he said:

Of all the modes in which a Government can employ its surplus revenue, none is more permanently beneficial than that of internal improvement. Fixed to the soil, it becomes a durable part of the land itself, diffusing comfort and activity and animation on all sides. The first direct effect is on the agricultural community, into whose pockets comes the difference in the expense of transportation between good and bad ways. Thus if the price of transporting a barrel of flour by the erection of the Cumberland turnpike should be lessened \$2, the producer of the article would receive that \$2 more now than formerly.

Daniel Webster, speaking in the United States Senate in 1830, used the following language:

Under this view of things I thought it necessary to settle, at least for myself, some definite notions with respect to the powers of the Government in regard to internal affairs, and I arrived at the conclusion that Government had power to accomplish sundry objects or aid in their accomplishment, which are now commonly spoken of as internal improvement.

While it is true that Presidents Madison, Jackson, and Monroe vetoed acts of Congress relating to public roads, it is beyond dispute that the veto of President Monroe was due to a provision giving to the General Government the right of eminent domain and of general superintendence, and this is practically true of the other veto messages. President Jackson held

that the right of appropriation was not limited by the specified powers of the Constitution. In his veto message he said:

I have not been able to consider these declarations in any other point of view than as a concession that the rights of the appropriation is not limited by the power to carry into effect the measure for which the money is asked, as was formerly contended.

On May 4, 1802, President Monroe, in a veto message to Congress, used the following language:

That in whatever sense the term established is applied to post-offices it must be applied in the same sense to post-roads.

John C. Calhoun was a staunch advocate of the doctrine of State rights, and believed in a strict construction of the Constitution, but he was equally as pronounced in his belief that the Federal Government should take a hand in building and improving our common highways, rivers, and canals. In 1817 he introduced a bill in Congress to provide a fund for the construction of roads and canals, and, in support of this bill, he spoke in part, as follows:

Let it not be said that internal improvements may be wholly left to the enterprise of the State and of individuals. I know that much may justly be expected to be done by them; but in a country so new and so extensive as ours, there is room enough for all the General and State Governments and individuals to exert their resources. Many of the improvements contemplated are on too great a scale for the resources of States or of individuals, and many of such a nature that the rival jealousy of the State, if left alone, might prevent. They require the resources and general superintendence of the Government to effect and complete them.

But there are higher and more powerful considerations why Congress should take charge of this subject. If we were only to consider the pecuniary advantages of a good system of roads and canals it might indeed admit of some doubt whether they ought not to be left wholly to individual exertion, but when we come to consider how intimately the strength and political prosperity of the Republic are connected with this subject, we find the most urgent reasons why we should apply our resources to them. Good roads and canals, judiciously laid out, are the proper remedy. Let us, then, bind the Republic together with a perfect system of roads and canals.

While Secretary of War in 1819 Mr. Calhoun made a report to the House of Representatives on roads and canals, in which he said:

No object of the kind is more important and there is none to which State or individual capacity is more inadequate. It must be perfected by the General Government or not perfected at all.

It is not necessary for the exercise of a power by the Federal Government that it should be expressly granted in the Federal Constitution, or that it should be "clearly and directly traceable to some one of the specified powers" granted. Any number of the powers granted, or all of them, may be combined and considered together, and any power necessary to carry out the general purposes of any, or all, of the power specified, will be considered granted by implication, and as an incidental means of executing the powers specifically granted. (*Pennsylvania v. Wheeling Bridge Company*, 18 Howard (U. S.), 421.)

The Constitution, article 1, section 8, clause 1, provides, in part, that—

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.

An appropriation of money for the improvement of the public roads of the country would certainly be for the general welfare of the United States, and it would seem that the Congress is clothed with ample authority, under this clause of the Constitution, to appropriate money for that purpose.

In addition to this, Congress has a stronger and more specific warrant for making this appropriation, under the authority conferred by the Constitution "to establish post-offices and post-roads." Cooley, in his book on Constitutional Law, says:

Every road within a State, including railroads, canals, turnpikes, and navigable streams, existing or created within a State, becomes a post-road, whenever, by the action of the Post-Office Department, provision is made for the transportation of the mails upon or over it.

This provision of the Constitution is growing every year in practical importance and in its relation to the public roads, owing to the extension of the rural delivery service.

On August 1, 1882, President Arthur vetoed a bill making an appropriation for rivers and harbors; but the commercial interests of the country, through organizations of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and other business associations, had brought such pressure to bear upon Congress that sentiment was developed in favor of reviving appropriations for rivers and harbors, and this bill was promptly passed over the President's veto.

From that time on Executive favor and all constitutional argument seem to have yielded in favor of appropriations for river and harbor improvements; but, by a sort of passive acquiescence, it seems to have gone against public roads and highways; and yet the arguments accompanying each of the veto messages, from President Monroe to President Arthur, admitted that the principle of appropriating money for roads and rivers

and harbors was the same, and the same arguments were urged against each. If, then, appropriations for improving our rivers and harbors, involving the same principle as appropriations for improving our roads, is constitutional, why will not an appropriation for roads be constitutional? What valid constitutional objection is there to the one which does not lie against the other?

Post-roads and public highways are highways of commerce, as much so as are railroads or rivers and harbors. They are the small arteries of our commercial body, which extend out into the country and gather up and bring to the market, railroad station, and wharf the great volume of the raw products of the country, which are the real constituent elements of our commerce. They are equally indispensable to our commercial growth and welfare, and are equally deserving of the fostering care of our Government.

It is argued by many that the question of road improvement should be left entirely to the people of the States. It is argued that Federal aid savors too much of paternalism, and, therefore, the General Government should leave it alone; but this objection is irrational and without foundation. It is not proposed to appropriate money out of the National Treasury to aid the people in their private business. It proposes to appropriate public funds for a public purpose, which is not paternalism. Before any State can secure its share, or any portion of its share, of the money appropriated under the Federal aid proposition, it must first show an equivalent amount of self-help and invite the cooperation of the Government. This will be a direct stimulus to the States to put forth their very best efforts. Federal aid, therefore, instead of stifling and causing a relaxation of the efforts of the people of the States, places a premium upon their efforts.

If the Government should undertake to furnish us, without cost or individual effort, the necessities of life, that would be paternalism. If we were asking the Federal Government to prescribe our daily bread, or to provide us raiment to clothe our bodies, that would be paternalism pure and simple. Such a function of the Government would be enervating; it would destroy individuality and repress all energy and ambition; but we ask no such fatherly care at the hands of our Government. We only ask that it contribute a portion of the cost of improving our public roads, and, in making this contribution, it will so far from committing an unwholesome act of generosity, open up new and improved channels to the marts of trade and commerce, stimulate industrial enterprise, inspire every citizen of the rural districts with a brighter hope and a higher ambition, and add a new tie to bind him with increased loyalty and patriotism to his country.

Congress has been exceedingly generous in its appropriations for Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. It has spent large sums in these island territories for internal improvements, and much of it has been expended on the construction and improvement of the public roads. These appropriations were made to an alien people who add but a meager contribution to our national revenues, have but little more than humanitarian claim upon our Government, and have shown no thrift, no spirit of progressiveness, and no industrial enterprise or aptitude.

These appropriations, it would seem, have found a sanction under our Constitution and general public policy. If so, then what valid objection can be interposed to appropriating money for a similar purpose to our own people? Our own people deserve the first consideration at our hands. They have demonstrated to the world their superior thrift, energy, industry, and enterprise. It is from them that we derive our national greatness and our national revenues, and they have a right to expect to be first considered and to receive even-handed justice from our Government of its benevolence and the distribution of its revenues.

Another reason for national aid is to be found in the fact that nearly all of the great appropriations made by Congress are for projects that do not benefit the rural districts. The shipping interests have had the rivers and harbors improved, to expedite their business; the cities have been supplied, at a cost of \$300,000,000, with post-offices and custom-houses; the railroads have received large appropriations, and have made use of the credit of the Government; millions collected from the people have been loaned to the banks without interest, and iron masters have depended upon the Government to construct great locks and dams for facilitating the assembling of materials at cheap rates for making iron. The tariff laws have been shaped to benefit the manufacturers, but none of them are intended to benefit the great American farmer. Some of our ablest statesmen, and many of those most solicitous of the public welfare, often oppose measures which ultimately prove the greatest

been to the people. On the other hand, it has frequently happened that Congress, in its zeal to extend the blessings of our Government to the greatest number, has given its sanction to projects which savor more or less of futile experimentation. Congress, however, and I might say wisely so, has been slow to stamp its approval upon such legislative projects, but after they have once been inaugurated, and have met with popular favor, and proved a benefit to the people, it has been equally slow to take any step which would cripple their action or retard their development.

Mr. President, let us now consider the rural free delivery system, which is so intimately connected with roads. What has been the history of this service? The friends of this measure were a long time gaining the ear of Congress, and the question was agitated many years before it received legislative approval. It was regarded by many as an impractical theory, an iridescent dream, so, to give it a trial, Congress, in 1897, appropriated the sum of \$40,000, only \$10,000 of which was used the first year. This appropriation met with such popular favor, and there was such a demand for rural delivery that it was not only renewed, but increased by 25 per cent in 1898. The appropriation of 1898 was increased by 200 per cent for 1899, and an equal rate of increase has continued for each of the eleven years the service has been in operation. During these eleven years they have increased in the aggregate from \$40,000, in 1897, to \$34,985,000, in 1907. It is stated in the last annual report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General that on June 30, 1907, there were 37,728 rural delivery routes in operation, the average, or standard, route being 24 miles. The carriers on the 37,728 routes traveled daily over 901,068 miles of the roads of the country, which is nearly half of the total mileage of the public roads of the United States. Every road over which these mails go is a United States post-road, and, under the Constitution, Congress has authority, and in equity and justice should contribute to their improvement and maintenance. While the extension of this service has been marvelous, it has yet encountered no serious obstacle. It has been confined to communities blessed with good roads. Such communities, however, have been very largely supplied, and the future extension of the service must needs be mostly to communities not having good roads. The Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, in his annual report for June 30, 1907, to which I have already referred, has this to say with reference to the bearing of good roads on rural delivery:

The maintenance of good roads not only insures an early and more expeditious delivery to the patrons residing on that portion of the route last to be served, and from whom most complaints come, but lessens the liability of irregular or suspended service on any part thereof.

It was estimated that the carrier who travels a 24-mile route daily, over bad roads, could, with much more ease, travel from 10 to 15 miles additional over good roads. But suppose we take a more restricted estimate and say that the average carrier could travel 6 miles more if we had good roads. This would increase the average or standard route to 30 miles, and would eliminate every fifth carrier now employed, and would also abolish all the crossroads post-offices, both of which would be a direct saving to the Government. By increasing the average or standard route to 30 miles, and eliminating every fifth carrier, we would reduce the force of carriers by 7,516, which at their salary of \$900 per year, would be a direct annual saving of \$6,764,400, to say nothing of the abolition of the numerous star routes and local post-offices, thereby saving to the Government many more millions. It is necessary for the continued growth of this service that something be done toward improving our roads. We can not permit it to be checkmated in its growth. No service rendered by the Government is dearer to the hearts of the whole American people than the free-delivery mail service in our cities and in the rural districts. Our people want this service continued and extended. We want to see rural delivery reach its highest degree of efficiency, so as to add to the charms of our country life. We want it so improved and extended that it will reach out into the remotest corners of our country.

The Government sends its mails over 925,248 miles of dirt roads every day in the week. The rural-delivery service would extend over 2,000,000 miles if the roads were improved. As pointed out in the recent report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, its efficiency and perfection depends upon the system of roads over which the carrier is required to go. No class of men in the Government service performs more arduous duties and are more poorly paid. They are required to drive their team and wagon over miserably poor, muddy, and oftentimes almost impassable roads, through all kinds of inclement weather; they are required to furnish their own team and equipment and to make an average of 24 miles daily,

for which they are paid only \$900 a year. An investigation made by the Post-Office Department, about eighteen months ago, shows a moderate estimate of the original cost of horses and vehicles to be about \$275, and that an average cost of maintaining an outfit was about \$250, making the average annual cost of a carrier's outfit from \$300 to \$350. They carry with them a traveling fourth-class post-office, so to speak; they sell stamps, register letters and packages, receive money orders, and, in a measure, perform all the duties of a postmaster. I believe when we come to increase the salaries of Government employees, these should be among the first to receive our consideration. Why should they not be as well paid as the city carrier, who goes over paved streets, and is not required to supply any team or vehicle. I have introduced an amendment to the pending Post-Office bill, increasing their salary to \$1,000 per year, with thirty days' leave of absence, which I think should pass.

Mr. President, the Government has been generous in its donations to railroads in and through many States. There have been patented to the railroads 44,464,719 acres of public lands. Grants to railroads of a much larger number of acres have been forfeited. The Government has in this way aided in the construction of 14,930 miles of railroads, and the bonds of railroads, amounting to \$64,623,512, have been guaranteed, both principal and interest.

The Government has from time to time donated for wagon roads 2,014,084 acres of public lands; for canals, 4,500,724 acres, and for river improvement 1,980,593 acres; in all, 53,055,121 acres. The Government has, in cooperation with the States on the lower Mississippi River, appropriated \$16,500,000 to aid in the construction of levees and to prevent overflows and the destruction of life and property. No well-informed person would say that the building of levees on the Mississippi River is to improve navigation.

I do not want any Senator to suppose for one moment that I do not heartily approve all these appropriations. They have my full sanction. I believe they were wise and prompted by the most enlightened and constructive statesmanship.

These benefits, to a degree, have been local in their application. What I am insisting upon is a continuation of this wise and beneficial legislation in such a way as to extend its benefits to all the people in every section of our country.

Mr. President, upon the rural population has fallen the entire cost and responsibility of constructing and maintaining our public roads. It is only to a limited extent, and locally, that there has been legislation which, at the present day, in any way shifts this burden, and it still rests upon the people of the rural districts. This is inequitable, undemocratic, and in direct violation of the express principles upon which we boast our Government was founded.

No country has good roads, except where the general government has shared in the cost and responsibility of creating and maintaining them. All the countries of Europe which have improved roads have a national system whereby the national government shares in the cost and assists in the supervision of building and maintaining them.

Our present system of road administration is largely modeled after that abandoned by other progressive nations more than a century ago. In England road administration began, like our present system, with the smallest unit of government, which originated by an act of Parliament in 1555 and provided for the election of a road surveyor for each parish and for the working of the roads by compulsory labor. The parish was found to be too small as an administrative unit. A history of highways, appearing in the *Edinburgh Review*, January-April, 1864, contains this statement:

From the days of Elizabeth the inconveniences resulting from the maintenance of highways by single parishes have been constantly apparent, and accordingly successive governments, without distinction of politics, made the attempt to combine parishes into highway districts and to transfer the superintendence of their roads to boards employing the services of professional engineers.

The decided trend of road administration in England has continued away from localization. Subject to the formation of road districts, it was provided that one-half of the expense of maintaining the roads should be borne by the county, and finally, in 1882, Parliament provided that one-half of the expense of the county authorities should be refunded by a Parliamentary grant. This is also true in its essentials of the development of road administration in the other nations of Europe, but with us we have continued in vogue a system of penurious localization.

We can not escape responsibility for our miserable highways by contending that our Government is young and that we have not been a nation long enough to make the comparison with the nations of the Old World possible, because road building did not begin in France until the great Napoleon inaugurated the

system of national highways, which is to-day giving France the most superb roads in all the world. England struggled with roads almost impassable until the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the teaching of Macadam, Tresauguet, and Telford began to be effective, and we may say that the present road system of England is attributable to the direct aid granted by Parliament. The advocates of national aid can have no stronger testimony in support of this policy than the following statement made by Commercial Agent Loomis, of St. Etienne, in 1891:

The roads of France are now practically all built, and they are substantial monuments to Napoleonic foresight and shrewdness. The work of the engineers in the department of public works in France to-day is not to build new roads, except in rare instances, but to keep those already constructed in a state of high efficiency. There have been no important new roads opened in France for a dozen years, and the country is so traversed with excellent roadways that no more lines of communication are likely to be exploited save in the case of military necessity. The wagon roads of France, always passable and reaching all centers of population, no matter how small, are the chief competitors of the railways, as means of communication by water are not numerous.

The road system of France has been of far greater value to the country as a means of raising the value of lands and of putting the small peasant proprietors in easy communication with their markets than have the railways. It is the opinion of well-informed Frenchmen who have made a practical study of economic problems that the superb roads of France have been one of the most steady and potent contributions to the material development and marvelous financial elasticity of the country. The far-reaching and splendidly maintained road system has distinctly favored the success of the small landed proprietors, and in their prosperity and the ensuing distribution of wealth lies the key to the secret of the wonderful financial vitality and solid prosperity of the French nation.

Our national wealth for 1907 was placed at \$116,000,000,000, while that of France was placed at \$42,000,000,000; yet we have improved only 150,000 miles of our public roads, while France has improved 340,554 miles.

Is this condition of our public roads an enviable reputation for this great country? After laying claim to superiority over all other nations along almost all other lines of development should we be content to drop to the bottom of the list in road improvement? Can we, at the peril of our commercial interests, afford it? Can we, at the sacrifice of the general well-being and comfort of the great body of our rural population, tolerate it?

Some of the opponents of this proposition would lead us to believe that the macadamizing of all the 2,151,000 miles of roads in the United States would bankrupt the Government. It would be just as absurd to macadamize all the roads in the United States as it would be to build a railroad or dig a canal through every man's farm. It is well known among highway engineers that a horse can, for a short time, exert about four times his average tractive force without injury. By reason of this fact a team of horses can draw for two or three miles as much on a common earth road as they can draw all day on good macadam, gravel, or sand-clay roads.

It should be apparent to any rational being that this two million miles of public road would be classified according to the traffic and the requirements in each section of country, and only the main arteries of travel would require so expensive a form of construction as broken stone macadam. It would be entirely feasible and proper to improve many thousand miles with gravel, many more thousand miles by a mixture of sand and clay, and probably more than one-half of this great total would be adequate if maintained as first-class earth roads. So that it is absurd to figure on the cost of improving our public roads at \$5,000 per mile for the entire mileage, or at \$4,000, or even at \$2,000.

The burden of inadequate transportation facilities falls not alone upon the farmer, but upon the consumer. If it costs 25 cents per ton per mile to haul the products of the farm to the railroad station, the consumer must pay this additional cost without increasing the farmer's profits one penny, and the farmer must pay an increased price for the finished product, which he obtains from the cities, because the same facts hold good, both going and coming. Some years ago corn was burned as fuel in the Mississippi Valley, because it would not bear the cost of transportation, since the margin was insufficient. The railroads lost the freight and the markets the product.

It may be argued that if the advantages to follow road improvement are so great, the States should take action and levy sufficient taxes to improve them. Some of our States have already passed road laws, providing for a road-tax levy on their taxable property. Such laws, however, are necessarily confined to the wealthier States, whose taxable property is sufficient to raise the large sum from a small levy. All of our States are not able to levy such a tax. For instance, a tax of 1 mill, levied by the State of Pennsylvania, would raise more money than a tax of 100 mills levied by the State of Nevada. So it is not from a lack of interest in good roads, nor from a want of progressiveness, that all of our States have not passed highway

laws, but it is because the taxable property of most States is so small that to raise a sufficient amount of money for practical results would require an exorbitant rate of taxation.

Furthermore, to undertake by State taxation to raise all the money necessary to build and improve our roads will continue the burden upon those upon whom it has so long rested. The State revenues are raised by direct taxation, and the levy is upon visible property. The farmer's property is all visible, and, therefore, never escapes taxation; while a large per cent of the property of the people of the cities is represented by stocks and bonds, is easily removable from place to place, or concealed, and is rarely ever subjected to taxation. The farmers have thus always been forced to bear a disproportionate share of the burden of taxation, which is an injustice which they should be relieved against.

Mr. President, of all the civilized countries on earth, this country has the poorest roads. In all else that is progressive it stands first. In material wealth, in varied resources, in the products of agriculture, in the making of iron and steel, in the number of miles of railroad, in the wealth and opulence of its cities, we stand first, and yet the farmers, who largely contribute to this wealth and greatness, have had less done for them than any other class of our people. Good roads are avenues of progress, the best proof of intelligence; they aid the social and religious advancement of the people; they increase the value of products; they save time, labor, and money; they are the initial sources of commerce, which swell in great streams and flow everywhere, distributing the products of our fields, forests, and factories. The highways are the common property of the country, their benefits are shared by all, and they are needed by all; they benefit all, and all should contribute to them. What fair-minded man will say that the people who live on the public roads should be required to build and keep them in repair for the use of the general public? They could not if they were willing. The burden is more than they could bear. No Government on earth has ever enjoyed good roads where compulsory labor is relied on to build and maintain them.

The effects of good roads reach everybody. Both city and country share in their benefits. In justice and equity, therefore, everybody should contribute to the cost of their construction and maintenance, but an equal distribution of this cost can not be secured under State laws and methods of taxation. Our national revenues are raised largely from duties, paid on consumption, and are thus more equally distributed among the people. Hence, an appropriation of money from the Federal Treasury to build and improve our roads would force every consumer to bear a proportion of the cost. It is not asked that the Government bear the whole cost, but only a part of it; and this is the only method whereby we may hope to secure a national system of improved roads, with an equitable distribution of their cost among those sharing in their benefits and blessings.

What are the savings to be effected by good roads? Investigations, conducted by the United States Office of Public Roads and by various State commissions have established that the average cost of hauling over wagon roads in this country is 25 cents per ton per mile and that the average haul is over 8 miles. The cost of hauling in Europe has, in many cases, been reduced to as low as 7 cents per ton per mile, and it has been established that good roads will reduce the cost to the farmers to as low as 10 cents per mile in this country. This means a reduction by half of the annual cost of transportation to the farmers. It is only necessary to consider the fact that the immense tonnage of farm products is hauled over the common roads to the railroad stations to realize what a tremendous saving is possible when we reduce the cost of transportation even 12½ cents per ton per mile. The importance of this saving is all the more evident when we compare the cost of hauling on wagon roads with the cost of rail and water transportation.

In 1906, the average freight rate by rail was a little over seven one-thousandths of a cent per ton per mile. For the same year, the mean ocean freight rate on wheat, corn, and rye from New York to Liverpool, a distance of 3,100 miles, was a little more than \$1 per ton, or three ten-thousandths of a cent per ton per mile. Thus we see that railroad and water transportation rates have been continually reduced, until they have reached a marvelously low figure, while the cost of transportation over our common roads has remained practically unchanged for more than a generation, and will continue so until we can inaugurate some national system of improving our roads.

This duty devolves upon our National Government. It has abundant surplus in the Treasury to accomplish this purpose, and how better could this surplus be used? It has money, and can afford it; while the States and the people have not the money, and can not afford it. Why allow our national revenues

to lie idle in the banks, when they might be stimulating our internal improvement, and giving employment to thousands of the unemployed?

Mr. President, the amendment I have offered does not increase the amount of the appropriation made in the post-office bill. It merely proposes to divert from the sum appropriated for the rural delivery service the small amount of \$500,000, to be used as provided in the amendment. I do not undertake to lay down any rule, or prescribe any of the details by which the money may be expended. It is proposed to leave that to the co-operation of the post-office and agricultural authorities. They were selected in order to have the benefit of the experiments that have been made by the good-roads division of the Agricultural Department, and the experience and knowledge of the rural-delivery division in the Post-Office Department. The methods and means of putting into operation the rural-delivery service was left to the Postmaster-General, and so were the means of putting into effect and operation the irrigation system left to the Interior Department.

This appropriation seeks to ascertain a practical demonstration of the effect of road improvement in the rural-delivery service in cooperation with the States and counties, and the benefits and advantages to the service by reason of the improvement. I do not believe any effort as to details in the execution of this plan could be prescribed by law.

A number of States, under their constitutions, are not permitted to make appropriations for road construction and maintenance. The State of Alabama is in this situation; but the last legislature, realizing the great importance of public roads, and the inadequacy of present methods to improve and maintain them, submitted an amendment to the constitution, authorizing appropriations for road construction, which will doubtless be adopted by the people at the polls in November. In that event, Alabama will at once be able to contribute its share, in cooperation with the National Government, along the lines of the amendment I have submitted to the pending post-office bill, in the improvement of the roads in every county in that State. The State of Kentucky will vote this year on a similar amendment to their constitution, and perhaps there are other States, where the constitution does not permit the use of public funds for internal improvement.

No government owes more to its people than does ours. No people in the world are more loyal, more patriotic, or more devoted to their government than our people. In time of war they have successfully defended it against every foe, and in time of peace their efforts at industrial advancement and intellectual attainment have reared a commercial empire which excels all competitors, and a civilization which is unsurpassed.

These virtues merit substantial recognition from the Government. Our people should receive governmental assistance in their struggles, as far as the legitimate functions of government will permit. No more urgent and acceptable aid can be extended than a liberal appropriation for improving our roads. This would prove a benefit to our cities and a blessing to our rural districts. Many modern improvements have contributed to the amelioration of the hardships of farm life, but much remains yet to be done. Good roads will add more than any other one thing. Give our farmers good roads, and with the telephone and rural delivery bringing him in easy contact with the outside world, and with his daily intercourse with nature, he will prove the most prosperous and contented and patriotic citizen on the American continent.

Mr. President, I am making a plea for the farmers, not because they are better than any other class of our people, but because they are as good. They do not ask for special favors, but demand a square deal and fair treatment.

The distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. Hale], chairman of the Naval Committee and an active and influential member of the Appropriations Committee, declared a few days ago in this Chamber that 70 per cent of the appropriations made at this session of Congress were in preparation for war or reparation of past wars. A most startling statement when we consider that the United States is at peace with all the world and no strained relations exist between this and any nation on the globe.

I ask the Senate to pause long enough to consider the importance of agriculture and its wealth-producing power, and compare the appropriations made by this Congress, in aid of agriculture, with those made in preparation for, and reparation of, war. The appropriations for war amount to the round sum of \$400,000,000, while for agriculture we grudgingly appropriate about \$10,000,000. One is designed to kill and maim, make widows and orphans, and fill the land with sorrow and mourning; the other is to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, bring joy and

happiness to our people, the building of peaceful homes, and the encouragement of patriotism and love of country.

The toiling millions engaged in agriculture last year produced more than \$7,000,000,000 worth of products; they fed and clothed 90,000,000 people at home, and shipped abroad \$1,000,000,000 worth of the products of their labor, or 56½ per cent of the total exports of the country. These farmers, for whose benefit and encouragement Congress will this year appropriate only \$10,000,000, as against \$400,000,000 for purposes I have just mentioned, are not receiving the consideration they deserve.

The internal commerce of the country last year was about \$20,000,000,000, nearly all of which must first and last be hauled over the dirt roads at an average cost of 25 cents per ton per mile, or more than thirty times the cost of transportation by rail, the average rail haul being less than 7 mills per ton per mile.

In order to show the immense burden imposed by the dirt roads I have selected five of the leading staple farm products to prove my contention—wheat, corn, cotton, hay, and tobacco.

CORN CROP, 1905-6.

Total tonnage marketed	19,083,000
Average weight of load	2,698 pounds
Total number of loads hauled	14,156,528
Average length of haul	7.4 miles
Average cost of hauling per ton per mile	.19 cents
Total cost of marketing crop by wagon	\$26,830,698
Average cost over hard roads per ton per mile	.10 cents
Saving due to hard roads	\$12,709,278

The railroads charge for hauling 100 pounds of corn from St. Louis to New Orleans, a distance of 647 miles, 16 cents. To haul 100 pounds of corn over the Missouri dirt roads a distance of 8.8 miles costs the farmer 10 cents.

WHEAT CROP, 1905-6.

Total tonnage marketed	12,123,000
Average weight of load	3,323 pounds
Total number of loads hauled	7,206,418
Average length of haul	9.4 miles
Average cost of hauling per ton per mile	.19 cents
Total cost of marketing crop by wagon	\$21,651,678
Average cost over hard roads per ton per mile	.10 cents
Saving due to hard roads	\$10,256,058

The railroad charge for 100 pounds of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, a distance of 525 miles, is 12 cents. To haul 100 pounds of wheat a distance of 5.7 miles over the dirt roads of Illinois costs the farmer 7 cents.

COTTON CROP, 1905-6.

Total tonnage marketed	2,530,000
Average weight of load	1,702 pounds
Total number of loads hauled	2,973,560
Average length of haul	11.8 miles
Average cost of hauling per ton per mile	.27 cents
Total cost of marketing crop by wagon	\$8,062,173
Average cost over hard roads per ton per mile	.10 cents
Saving due to hard roads	\$5,076,183

To send a bale of cotton by rail from Birmingham, Ala., to Norfolk, Va., a distance of 763 miles, costs \$2.55. To haul a bale of cotton a distance of 11 miles, over the dirt roads of Mississippi, costs 95 cents. If the railroad haul cost as much per mile as the dirt road, the cost of sending a bale of cotton from Birmingham to Norfolk would amount to \$88.32, or about twice its value at the average price. It costs 18 cents per hundred pounds to haul cotton seed a distance of 13 miles, on a dirt road in Alabama, or one-third of its market value.

The rail haul for tobacco from Durham, N. C., to Richmond, Va., a distance of 161 miles, is 25 cents per hundred pounds. It costs 20 cents to haul a hundred pounds of tobacco over the dirt roads of Virginia for a distance of 11½ miles.

The average farm price of hay, December 1, 1905, was \$8.52, and the value of an average load in the United States at that time was \$11.87. The cost of hauling the load to market was \$2.33, or one-fifth of its value.

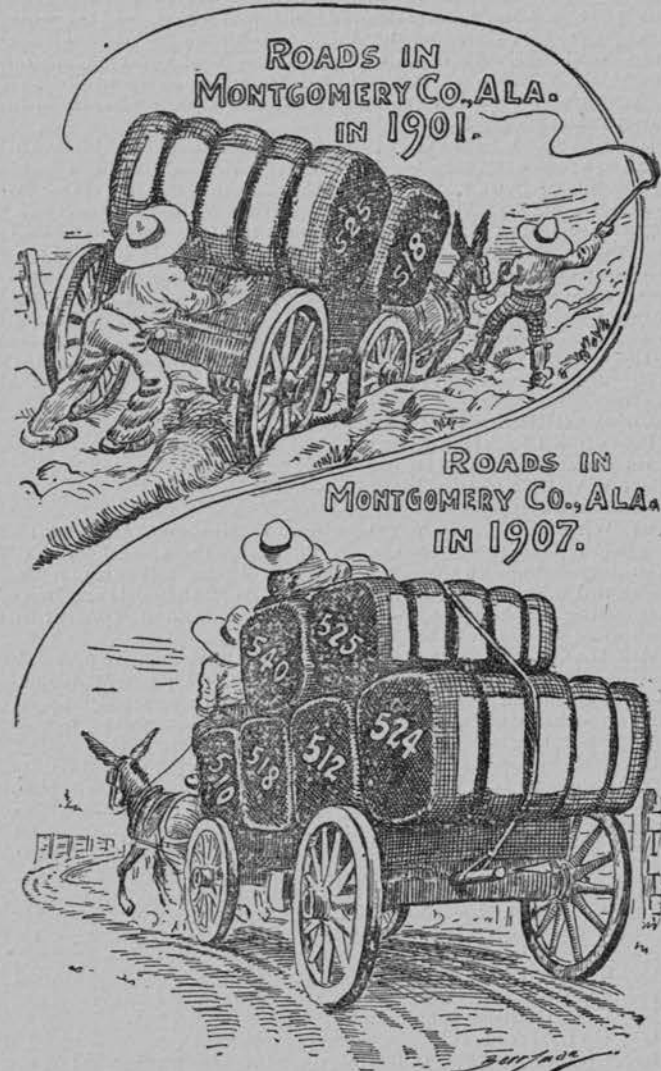
The gross earnings of the railroads in 1906 were \$2,082,482,406 and the operating expenses were \$1,532,163,153. The ratio of operating expenses to earnings was 62½ per cent. Against these earnings was charged for interest, rents, betterments, taxes, and miscellaneous items the sum of \$590,386,554 and for dividends \$229,406,598, leaving a surplus of \$100,000,000. These large sums collected from the public were returned to the people for labor and material, and the money is now in the channels of trade and commerce. It is estimated that the annual cost of hauling over the dirt roads exceeds the total gross income of the railroads. What has become of this enormous sum? It has not gone for material or labor and has paid no dividends. It is merely a tax collected by the roads, none of which can ever be returned to those who paid it. It is a contribution to the miserable roads over which the commerce of the country is carried.

The cotton crop in Alabama last year was 1,200,000 bales, and the cost of delivering it to market was 95 cents per bale, or a total cost of \$1,140,000. This was \$540,000 more than the

cost would have been over hard roads. Bad roads in Alabama, therefore, wrung from the pockets of the farmers in that State in one year on one article alone \$540,000, every cent of which was an absolute loss. It is worse than loss, for they paid it in time and wear and tear of their wagons and teams.

Mr. President, I ask permission of the Senate to insert in the RECORD an illustration, showing the benefit of good roads in Montgomery County, Ala.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BACON in the chair). Without objection, permission is granted.



Mr. BANKHEAD. If I have established my contention that the Constitution does not prohibit, but expressly authorizes, Congress to appropriate money in aid of road construction; if I have shown that there is no invasion of the rights of the States, and that the scarecrow of paternalism does not anywhere show its face, the only questions remaining to be settled are: Is it good governmental policy? It is a good investment, and will it yield a return to the people sufficient to justify the outlay? Will it materially reduce the cost of transporting the vast internal commerce of the country? Will it increase the profit of the producer, and also benefit the consumer? If the expenditure will result in a saving directly to this large number of our citizens, and, indirectly, to all our people, and they are willing for the Government to make the expenditure, why not now begin this long delayed, but beneficial legislation?

It is not the rural population alone that would be benefited; if so, it would be in the interest of a class, and this I could not approve. Those in the city are equally interested, and will enjoy equal benefits and results. The merchant exchanges his goods and wares for farm products, either by barter and purchase or sale. If the farmer can deliver his products at a reduced cost to himself, his profits are larger, he is enabled to buy more goods, and carries home with him more of the luxuries and necessities of life, and adds to the happiness and contentment of the family.

Mr. President, the educational side of the question is sufficient to control my action, if no other interests were involved. A system of efficient public schools can never be maintained until the roads in the rural districts are improved, until the disgraceful cabin, now used as a schoolhouse, gives place to a more imposing structure, located in centers of population, over which waves the flag of our country, inspiring confidence and patriotism. A wide-awake, progressive school in every township, in a comfortable building, and provided with the necessary libraries, apparatus, and equipment, would do more than any other one thing to inspire confidence and respect in the hearts of our young American manhood and womanhood, and it then could be said of America, as was once said of Rome, "All roads lead to the schoolhouse." This Republic must depend for its future greatness upon an intelligent and home-loving people. The religious and social life of our people is largely influenced by the conditions where they reside.

Good roads are the most potential and successful immigrating agents in this country. The most desirable farmers and the best wives and helpmeets are the young men and the young women raised on the farms. Under existing conditions, they are continually drifting to the towns and cities. They are progressive and social in their nature, and will not remain on the farm unless they can have those benefits and pleasures that association and companionship afford. The loneliness of the country home, away from neighbors and friends, where the schools and the churches are poorly maintained, where the farmer and his wife and children are denied the advantages of educational and religious training, are the principal causes for the removal of large numbers of our people from the country to the towns and cities. The farmer is seeking better advantages for his family, and unless the country can be made to supply, in some measure, these benefits, there will continue to be a congestion of population in the cities.

We send a commission to Europe to investigate the question of immigration, and many States maintain immigration bureaus in order to secure desirable farm and industrial labor. The question is often asked by the intelligent and thrifty immigrant, Have you good roads? The most desirable immigrant comes from a country where he is accustomed to good roads, and if he is located where the roads are almost impassable for a great part of the year, he will remain no longer than to make and harvest the first crop.

One of the problems in connection with the transportation system of the country, and one which has in many ways been the subject of discussion, is the congestion of traffic and the inability of the railroads, during certain periods of the year, to move promptly the products of the farm, factory, and mine. Great inconvenience, and oftentimes enormous losses, are sustained both by the producer and the consumer because of the inability of the railroads to deliver freight to its destination at times when it was most needed and commands the best prices. The railroads have not been able to expand and enlarge their carrying facilities in proportion to the increase in production. At certain periods they do not have sufficient locomotives and cars to meet the demands of commerce, while at other periods thousands of cars and locomotives, representing an investment of millions of dollars, stand idle. During the harvest season, and before the rain, snow and freezes come which render the roads in many sections of the country impassable and useless; the farmer is compelled to rush his products to market, which results in an overflow, depreciates prices, and severely taxes the capacity of the railroads.

It has been urged as a probable means of relief the improvement of the waterways of the country, which would, in a large measure, assist the railroads in moving articles ready for transportation, in addition to many other benefits, but it would not avoid the congestion. It would only assist in relieving it. An improved road system, permeating the country districts, would remove the principal cause, would enable the farmer and small producer to place his products on the market at such times when the price is commensurate with their value, or when most convenient to him, and his time could not be better employed. The American farmer is more prosperous to-day than at any time in his history, and in a better position to dictate the price at which he will sell the products of his labor by withholding it from the markets. If the internal commerce of the country could be delivered to the railroad stations at any time during the year, and as the market required, the railroads could properly handle the entire freight of the country. If farm products must be delivered within a limited time, owing to the condition of the roads, the market is congested, the railroads are overtaxed, prices fall, the producer's profit is greatly reduced, and the consumer is greatly inconvenienced.

The result of road improvement, wherever tried, has been largely to increase the value of farm land, for the homeseeker

prefers to locate where improved roads provide their many advantages. Indeed, I have been assured that lands have even doubled and quadrupled in value along and adjacent to improved dirt roads.

We hear a great deal being said about the destruction of our timber supply. Mr. President, I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, there is sufficient timber, composed of small tracts, belonging to farmers and other landowners, in this country to-day, and which is now considered worthless, because of its distance from the railroad, that could be placed on the market were the roads sufficiently improved, that would supply the timber demand in the United States for seventy-five years, the value of which alone would improve the dirt roads of this country.

Mr. President, in closing, I wish to touch upon a question which I consider of vital importance. It is a question not so much of dollars and cents, not of constitutionality, but one which affects our morality, our character as individuals and as a nation, and the stability of our free institutions. Year after year the human tide flows from the country to the city, and the day may come when the words of the poet may apply to this Republic:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

Do not let us have great mobs of the unemployed, combining the scum of Europe with the misled boys from our American farms, so long as there are millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled, and homes waiting to be built. Good roads will make farm life attractive; they will bring the isolated dweller closer to his neighbor, and I feel confident they will check the movement of our rural population to the great cities.

WATERWAY FROM BOSTON TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I objected this morning to the consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. 75) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make a survey and examination for a continuous waterway from Boston, Mass., by various routes to Wilmington, N. C. I withdraw my objection to it. The Senator from North Carolina is very anxious to have it passed. It will take but a moment. The joint resolution has been read.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution. It authorizes the Secretary of War to cause a survey and examination to be made for a continuous waterway from Boston, Mass., through Cape Cod, thence by Long Island Sound and the approaches to New York City to Raritan Bay, thence across the State of New Jersey to the Delaware River, thence through the States of Delaware and Maryland to the Chesapeake Bay, thence through the State of Virginia, thence through the State of North Carolina to Wilmington, N. C.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HALE. The naval appropriation bill is now before the Senate?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is before the Senate.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 20471) making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for other purposes.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I wish to say, before the amendment of the Senator from Washington [Mr. PILES] is taken up, that I have some figures which were prepared at the suggestion of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] that they should be compiled for the use of the Senate. I will now submit them, before the debate opens upon the battle ships. I intended to put them in last night, but the Senate was very weary and everybody wanted to adjourn. It is a complete list of all the battle ships and great cruisers of our Navy, including the two ships authorized in this bill.

Mr. MCCREARY. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. HALE. I hope the Senator will not interrupt me until I get through with this statement.

Mr. MCCREARY. I desire to ask only one question.

Mr. HALE. Certainly. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MCCREARY. I desire to ask if the statement which the Senator proposes to present is fuller than the one that was presented and inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in response to the suggestion of the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. HALE. It is of the same kind, but as to these particular ships, it is a more particular statement. I shall ask that the list be incorporated in the RECORD. It shows a list of battle ships, thirty-one in all, and fifteen great cruisers, many of them as large as the battle ships, with their tonnage and their armament.

I call the attention especially of the Senator who has moved the amendment for the four battle ships to this statement. It shows a navy so large that you may divide it in two, and a larger navy will be left on the Pacific coast than the entire fleet that is now making its way up that coast, and another great fleet very considerably larger, with all of the smaller ships connected with it, more than thirty in all, making an immense home squadron, if I may use that phrase, as applied to the Atlantic fleet rather than the Pacific, although they are both actually home squadrons.

It will leave on the Atlantic coast as our fleet facing toward Europe a much larger fleet than that which is now in Pacific waters, and it will leave in Pacific waters for the protection of the Pacific coast, which I acknowledge we ought to protect, another fleet larger than the entire fleet that is now upon that coast.

I was very glad on getting the complete figures to be able to show, what I do not think is appreciated, the magnitude of the Navy as it is, including the ships that are now being built and those included in this bill. I do not think, perhaps, Senators or the country, or the Senators from the Pacific coast, who naturally desire protection and are entitled to it, have appreciated this fact.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. WARREN. Just for a question.

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. I do not know that I understood the Senator very well. Did he say that we could have a fleet on the Pacific coast larger than the one that is now on the way around the world and is on the Pacific, and another in addition larger than that on the Pacific coast for the Atlantic coast, and still a third one left of the same size?

Mr. HALE. No; we would have the two great fleets, a fleet on the Pacific larger than the one that is going around the world, and a fleet left on the Atlantic, which, I suppose, will be perhaps always our largest fleet, as England's channel fleet is her largest, very considerably larger than that.

I call the attention of my friends from the Pacific coast to this consideration. We are not in the position that has been assumed by some advocates of this largest programme. We are not called upon to build another great fleet now in order to have protection either in the Pacific or on this side. I have had some experience and observation; I have reported all the naval bills for years; and yet I did not realize this most significant and to me convincing fact, and this answer to the repeated cry we have now to build up another entire fleet for protection at home.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. In estimating the size of the Atlantic fleet does the Senator include the vessels known as monitors?

Mr. HALE. I have not paid any attention to them; they are among the additional ones; but we would have fifteen big battle ships on the Pacific, the same number that are now in the fleet; we would have sixteen big battle ships in the Atlantic; and we would have eight enormous cruisers as large as battle ships in the Pacific, and nine more on the Atlantic; and in addition to all that we would have all of the monitors, all of the protected cruisers, and all of the gunboats, aggregating a tonnage of over 200,000.

Mr. FRYE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to his colleague?

Mr. HALE. I do; with pleasure.

Mr. FRYE. When the Senator speaks of these fleets, does he refer to the fleets after the vessels which have been already ordered are built, and after the two which are contained in this bill are constructed?

Mr. HALE. I do, of course, because whatever question may arise about how many we shall authorize now, we can not get them until after they are built, and we are in a condition about the new big ships, as the designs are already made, that we can go right to work upon them. Any calculation, of course, is based upon ships that we build in the future.

In addition to this we can every year have a programme of two more of these immense battle ships, that cost about \$11,000,000. That is a matter of administration, as it is everywhere. You may put both of them into the Pacific if needed, or one into the Pacific and one into our fleet here.

I have thought it proper and desirable to present these figures as showing this phase of the case, it being to me a perfect answer to the cry that we are left without protection and have at once to build up an enormous new Navy for our protection at home.

I do not think there is any squadron of any nation aside from her home squadron in her home ports that is as large as the squadron we will then have, or the fleet, whatever you may call it, in the Pacific. So the Senators from that region, who are naturally desirous of protecting their own coasts, need have no apprehension that if the programme sent to us from the House is carried out they will be left in the lurch.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. BACON. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator unless he has completed his statement.

Mr. HALE. I am practically through, and I can not go on any longer, anyway.

Mr. BACON. The Senator used the expression "the fleet that is going around the world." Has the Senator definite information of the fact that it is to go around the world?

Mr. HALE. I have on my desk, I think, here or possibly it may be at my house, a communication from the Navy Department—it discloses no secret—in which certain legislation is recommended as being suitable and essential to maintain our rank and dignity in the view that the fleet is to visit Asiatic ports, perhaps African ports, Mediterranean ports, and European ports. So I may say to the Senator, while I do not know it has been formally stated that the fleet is to circuit the globe, I have no doubt in my mind that that is a part of the plan.

I have not known from the beginning what the programme was, because I do not know that any member of the Naval Committee of either House was consulted upon it or any Senator or Member. I do not complain of it; but I can say that at present I have no authoritative information, and I have been in no consultation as to what shall be done with the fleet. But I have no doubt it is going around the world.

Mr. BACON. Does the Senator understand that to apply to the entire fleet now in the Pacific?

Mr. HALE. I have no doubt it comprehends most of the fleet.

Mr. BACON. What does the Senator understand is the object of this globe-circling cruise?

Mr. HALE. Now, Mr. President, if the Senator, apparently listening to me—

Mr. BACON. I always listen to the Senator.

Mr. HALE (continuing). Had heard what I said, it was that I had had no consultation and I had not been in anyway informed—I am very glad I was not—about what is the purpose of this cruise or where the fleet is going or why it is going. I know nothing whatever about it. I have only the information that all Senators have as they see in the newspapers what is going on.

Mr. BACON. With the permission of the Senator, I will ask him, then, another question. The Senator occupies a very responsible position in this body in its relations to the naval branch of the service, and I will say what I am sure will be recognized by every Senator, as well as by the country at large, that no Senator could perform those duties more efficiently and satisfactorily than he does. The Senator in that position must necessarily give careful thought to all matters of importance which relate to the naval service. I am not charged with that duty, and therefore I am not informed, and I look to the Senator for information.

I desire to know of the Senator, occupying that position and considering these matters as carefully as he doubtless does, whether, in his opinion, there is any proper authority for ordering, without the approval of Congress, the fleet around the world and away from the duties to which it is properly assigned.

Mr. HALE. The Senator knows the provisions of the Constitution. The President is the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy. Another clause, not always uppermost in all minds, as the Senator knows, states that Congress shall "provide and maintain a Navy," and another clause declares that Congress shall "make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

I should not have seen, I think, all the advantages of the cruise that evidently dwelt in the mind of the Secretary and the President. But I have never taken the ground that sending the fleet around the world was an usurpation. As I said before, I can see some benefits from it in the way of the discipline of the fleet, and the demonstration of the seagoing capacities of the ships and of their being good and complete ships, and it will affect undoubtedly the knowledge and exercise of seamanship on the part of officers and men, and will accomplish some great good in that regard.

But the other questions that arise as to what it will bring about in the way of possible accident and calamity to the fleet, or possible complication with foreign powers, is a thing in the realm not of demonstration but of conjecture. Nobody can tell that. I think the fleet is going around the world, and I shall bid it Godspeed, hoping that we will get out of it without any complication. I will say here the great reason why I do not fear danger is that I do not think any power that is in the track or the observation of the circuit of the fleet under any circumstances will be found hostile to us or that there is the remotest probability or possibility of any war with any nation where the fleet is going. So I am able to possess my soul with some peace about the mission of the fleet and free my thought by day and my dreams by night of any apprehension in that regard. But it is based upon the fact that we are in no danger of war.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to ask the Senator as to the expense. How is the expense borne? From what fund is it taken?

Mr. HALE. It is borne largely in deficiency bills, and there will be additional deficiency bills another year undoubtedly. In fact, I think we were called upon to pass a heavy deficiency bill covering the fleet and its visitation in the early part of the session. I was informed the other day by the head of a bureau in the Navy Department that before Congress adjourned he would come in and ask for additional deficiencies; that we had not given them enough. Next year when they come in we will appropriate for the final deficiency. There is no fund.

As Senators know, the fleet's dispatch, its starting, was not in any way left until Congress had assembled and the expression of Congress required as to appropriations for it. It had all been settled and the fleet was off and out of the way substantially, if not actually started, when Congress met, so that Congress had no opportunity to make a special appropriation until the deficiency bill came up, when we made a large appropriation.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to ask the Senator if he can make any estimate as to what the additional cost of this trip will be to the American people?

Mr. HALE. I can make no more estimate about it than I could make an estimate as to what shall be the course of the circuit of a bird in the sky. I do not know.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HALE. I yield.

Mr. BACON. Recurring to the reply of the Senator from Maine to my inquiry as to the authority for sending the fleet around the world, I will say that I had in view both the provisions of the Constitution which he has cited, one of which makes the President of the United States the Commander in Chief of the Navy, the other of which retains in Congress the authority for making rules for the government and regulation of the Navy. I simply desire to say, without consuming unnecessary time, as it is a matter which ought to have some expression from some one, that in my opinion any use of the Navy outside of that which pertains to its ordinary uses, those for which the Navy is designed and the use for which it is anticipated, should have the sanction of Congress before it is done.

So far as the sending of the fleet to the Pacific coast is concerned, I can understand how that may be within the legitimate sphere of the use of the Navy. I have no criticism to make upon that, although, of course, we are none of us informed as to all of the reasons which may have existed and some of which I have no doubt did exist and still exist which would justify the sending of the fleet to the Pacific coast. What I have to say has no relation to that whatever. But when it comes to sending the fleet around the world, that is another matter. Whenever an enterprise of that magnitude is undertaken, so absolutely foreign to the uses which are contemplated in the

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I have referred in my remarks to the provision of the Constitution, with which we are all familiar. I am inclined to believe, in the absence of any rules or regulations touching this question by Congress, under the provision just cited by the Senator from Texas, that the President would have the power and authority to order the fleet, but that should Congress at any time interfere and establish rules and regulations conflicting with it, the President must yield to Congress. But Congress, so far as I know, has made no rules or regulations touching this subject, so that whatever

may be my view about the expediency of the voyage of the fleet, I do not think there has been any case of Presidential usurpation.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon me, I should like to ask him this question: If, in the appropriation which was made for the present fiscal year, there was in contemplation any appropriation for the fleet being sent around the world?

Mr. HALE. Not the least, Mr. President. When the appropriations were made up last spring and when an opportunity was presented before the committee of bringing this question up and asking for appropriations—

Mr. BACON. None was asked for.

Mr. HALE. No committee was asked to give such an appropriation.

Mr. BACON. Now, I will ask the Senator one other question: After this voyage has been undertaken, and when it is known that there must be this increased expense, has there been any effort to get an appropriation from the committee, or has there been any estimate submitted?

Mr. HALE. In advance?

Mr. BACON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALE. The only effort that has been made, which has been responded to by Congress, was the estimate for a deficiency.

Mr. BACON. Did the deficiency specify a contemplated trip around the world?

Mr. HALE. It was mainly for coal, which was for the fleet.

Mr. CLAY. It was for coal and repairs, was it not, I will ask the Senator from Maine?

Mr. HALE. I do not remember.

Mr. CLAY. My recollection is that the sum appropriated was about four and a half million dollars, and the Navy Department gave the Committee on Appropriations estimates of how much had been spent for that purpose. My recollection is that while a large part of it was spent for coal, some of it went for repairing the ships that were on the way to the Pacific coast.

Mr. HALE. If so, it was for small incidental repairs. The main thing was coal.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy under the Constitution, has, of course, always in time of war and in time of peace directed the movements of the vessels and of fleets; that is, we have sent squadrons at all times to different parts of the world. We usually maintain squadrons in different parts of the world, and it is unquestionably within the power of the Commander in Chief to move one ship or to move a dozen, or to take any step which, as Commander in Chief, he may think is for the advantage of the service and is necessary to be performed by that service. I think there can be no question, as the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] has said, that there is no matter of usurpation here whatever. This instance has been more conspicuous simply because the fleet is larger. It was done with a specific purpose, which, as I explained the other day, seems to me is an extremely wise purpose.

I can not conceive any greater misfortune for the welfare of the Navy of the United States than to undertake to have committees of Congress pointing out what voyages the ships should take and where they should go. In the first place, Congress is not in session all the time, and if it were I can not conceive of a body more unfit for the exercise of executive functions than a great legislative body.

The Commander in Chief must be intrusted with the direction of the land and naval forces. Just as President McKinley in time of war massed the American fleet and proposed to send it and would have sent it to the coast of Spain, so this power has been exercised year in and year out by every President in time of peace. I do not care to again go over the question whether this voyage was a desirable one or not, but it seems to me that it has been of great advantage.

The idea that we can keep ships without wear and tear! Battle ships are made to be used; and if they are used, like all ships in the merchant marine, they are going to show the wear and tear and a certain amount of depreciation, and they will at times require repairs. We do not expect to build a great fleet of ships and keep them all the time tied up to the docks in New York or Boston or Norfolk. They would be perfectly worthless if they were not sent to sea, so that the crews may be exercised in the management of the ships. No better way for the development of the American fleet could have been devised than this great voyage which is being made.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, the Senator from Washington [Mr. PILES] has substantially had the floor for more than an hour, and I hope he may now be allowed to proceed.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President, it is not my purpose to make any extended remarks in behalf of four battle ships. I think that a mere statement of the facts will show the wisdom of Congress providing at the present time for the construction at as early a date as practicable of four additional battle ships.

I have not been unmindful of the character and condition of our fleet as pointed out by the list which the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] has sent to the Secretary's desk and asked to have printed in the RECORD, nor the fact that eleven out of the thirty-one battle ships which are referred to in that list are of practically an obsolete type and of less than 13,000 tons displacement, and that about six of those ships need extensive repairs before they will be brought to the standard of ships of their class. This, I think, makes it apparent to all that the time is opportune to provide the people of this country a greater defense than they now possess.

Mr. President, the President of the United States, in the special message which he sent to Congress on the 14th instant, among other things said:

As Chief Executive of the nation and as Commander in Chief of the Navy, there is imposed upon me the solemn responsibility of advising the Congress of the measures vitally necessary to secure the peace and welfare of the Republic in the event of international complications which are even remotely possible. Having in view this solemn responsibility I earnestly advise that the Congress now provide four battle ships of the most advanced type. I can not too emphatically say that this is a measure of peace and not of war. I can conceive of no circumstances under which this Republic would enter into an aggressive war; most certainly, under no circumstances would it enter into an aggressive war to extend its territory or in any other manner seek material aggrandizement. I advocate that the United States build a navy commensurate with its powers and its needs, because I feel that such a navy will be the surest guaranty and safeguard of peace.

In view of this urgent appeal to Congress, and in view of the further fact that I come from a section of the country which will be the storm center of the conflict, if we have war, I have felt it my duty to submit for the consideration of the Senate the pending amendment.

Mr. President, I know that the people of the Pacific coast are in favor of this present Congress providing for four additional battle ships. I know that those people, with the sturdy manhood with which they are imbued, with the wonderful progress which they have made, and with the great commerce which they have builded for this Republic upon the Pacific Ocean, are entitled to have a navy adequate for their peace and security.

I am satisfied, Mr. President, not only that the people of the Pacific coast favor this proposition, but that the people of this country, from whatever section they may hail, favor it, and as an evidence of popular opinion with respect to this question I send to the Secretary's desk an article appearing in the New York Telegram on the 23d instant, showing the attitude of the men who, to a very large extent, mold public opinion in this country—men who have their fingers upon the public pulse and who are thoroughly in touch with our national needs. I ask, Mr. President, that the article I have submitted be read for the information of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

[From New York Telegram, April 23, 1908.]

BIG-NAVY POLICY POPULAR.

Of the 162 editors and publishers who filled out the Evening Telegram battle-ship ballots, 126 were in favor of President Roosevelt's policy of building four battle ships at this time and believed that the nation should have a larger navy. These included Johnson and Bryan men, as well as those who had expressed themselves in favor of the nomination of either Roosevelt, Taft, Hughes, or the Republican dark horses.

Herman Ridder, editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung, and Edward L. Preterorius, editor of the Westliche Post, of St. Louis, Mo., generally regarded as the most representative German newspaper man of the West, both voted for the big-navy programme.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. PILES. Certainly.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I will ask the Senator from Washington if the editors there referred to were not the editors of newspapers in the Associated Press system of this country, comprising most, perhaps, of the large journals?

Mr. PILES. Those are the men, as I understand it, sir, that constitute the membership of the Associated Press throughout the country. Those men, Mr. President, come fresh from the people, and they voice their sentiments on this most important subject.

Comment has been made in the Senate from time to time with respect to the cruise of the battle ships to the Pacific coast. In my judgment, no wiser cruise could have been made or planned for the benefit of the American Navy than the one upon which our fleet is now engaged. In addition to the benefits that will

result to the Navy from such a cruise, the people of the Pacific coast who have not had the pleasure of visiting the Atlantic coast will now for the first time have an opportunity to view their country's fleet, toward which they have contributed according to their population and wealth as much as any other section of the nation. The advent of the fleet upon the Pacific coast will give the people there a realization of our actual naval strength, and those who officer and man the ships will come to an understanding of the importance of that section of the country and the inadequacy of the defenses provided for it.

I am not one of those, Mr. President, who have been fearful of war with Japan or any other country. We are a peace-loving, law-abiding people, without the desire to conquer any nation or to despoil it of its territory. We seek not to aggrandize ourselves by a resort to arms, but rather to add to the stability of our nation and to the happiness of our people by avoiding all unnecessary conflicts. Having achieved our liberty and our independence by a resort to arms, and having for a time divided our country and estranged our people in the most unhappy war that the world ever witnessed, we are content at last to rest in the security of our own homes and in the enjoyment of the fruits of our labors while those war who seek war. And while, Mr. President, we should avoid war in so far as may be consistent with our national honor, it is idle to say that we should not have a navy sufficient to secure our peace. No nation, however great or powerful it may be, can hope to maintain its peace with the world unless it is prepared to defend itself.

We have reached that period in our history when it is prudent, if not absolutely necessary, to have two fleets, one on the Atlantic coast and another on the Pacific coast, to insure our peace.

Our population and commerce have increased in an incredibly short time beyond all reasonable expectation. The increase of our population and the expansion of our commerce have made the Pacific coast an attractive field for the races of Asia. The migration of the Asiatics to our country has led to differences in the past of serious international consequence, and no one can say with any degree of certainty that similar differences will not occur in the future.

Japan, Mr. President, has made wonderful progress in the last twenty-five years; indeed, her progress is one of the marvels of the age. No one rejoices more sincerely in her remarkable advancement in civilization and in commerce and in all that goes to make her a great and powerful nation than the American people. But, rejoicing as we do in her onward and upward march, there is, unhappily, a question between us the settlement of which may some day sever the cord which binds us in international friendship. While I feel safe in saying that the people of the Pacific coast have no ill feeling against the Japanese as a people, there is a deep-seated conviction in the minds of our people, which time can not eradicate, that it is hurtful to our peace and happiness to permit Japanese laborers to invade the Pacific Coast States and displace our own working people. The Japanese laborer has been reared in a school of domestic economy totally different from that of the American laborer. This, Mr. President, I do not refer to as a reflection upon the laboring classes of the Japanese, but merely as illustrative of a condition which makes it impossible for the American laborer to compete with the Japanese laborer. And where competition is shown to be impossible, it goes without saying that the two classes can not dwell together in unity. Self-defense is innate in the American and in every other nationality.

When, therefore, the American sees the Japanese swarming his country, living on much less and working for much less than he can live on or work for, it is but natural that he should rebel and call upon his Government to take measures to exclude those from his country with whom he is unable to successfully compete in the struggle of life. If those against whom he complains are not to be excluded, or are not excluded as promptly as it is thought they should be, men sometimes resort to violence, which is always unfortunate and deplorable. There have been violent uprisings, not only in American territory, but in the British possessions bordering on the North Pacific Ocean. The statesmen of Japan, Mr. President, are, of course, fully conversant with the situation and would no doubt, if they could, prevent their laboring classes from going to either the American or British territory on the Pacific coast. But when it is understood that a Japanese laborer can ordinarily earn more on the Pacific coast in a day than he can earn in his own country in a week and a half, the difficulty of restraining him becomes painfully apparent.

There is every reason, Mr. President, why the American and Japanese nations should be fast friends. From the earliest time America has been the friend of Japan. They are the two

dominant powers in the Pacific Ocean, each striving to build a great commerce which will be beneficial to both, and it would be most unfortunate if the conditions to which I have briefly adverted, or an attempt on the part of Japan to close the open door in China or Manchuria, should bring about a conflict between the two friendly powers.

While both nations, Mr. President, are desirous of peace, no one can say what may occur in the future to precipitate war between America and Japan or any other country.

The time has come, I say, in the history of our country when this Government, not for war, which it abhors and which all patriotic Americans abhor, but for the security of our peace, should make provision for two fleets, one for the Pacific coast and one for the Atlantic coast, and, if we had two such fleets in this country, we would wage war against no nation and no nation on earth would wage war against us. So, in advocating four battle ships, I stand for peace and not for war.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. PILES. Certainly; I yield to the Senator.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator does not desire to be interrupted, I will not interrupt him.

Mr. PILES. I am very glad to yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HALE. The thought occurred to me when the Senator was picturing so well the danger of an outbreak which may occur at any time, if at all, how would it be possible for him to get into that fight either of these two additional ships that he wants now constructed?

Mr. PILES. Mr. President, I do not expect to get the additional ships into any fight. I expect this Government to take the precaution that an ordinarily prudent individual, threatened with a possible danger, would take for self-defense. That is all I ask, or have a right to expect.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. PILES. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. Is there any peculiar virtue about four rather than any other number of battle ships? Would four affect the peace of the world more than five or six or a less number?

Mr. PILES. I am not arguing upon that theory, Mr. President. If I were, I should find myself arguing in a circle. The President of the United States has recommended to Congress four battle ships. I understand that the Department of the Navy and the Secretary of State concur in the President's views on this subject; and I take it that these gentlemen, who are informed, or should keep themselves informed, with respect to questions of this character, ought to know more about it than at least the majority of us who can not, in the nature of things, be so well advised in that regard as they.

Mr. HALE. Does not the Senator remember that the Secretary of State, to whom he has referred, has told us more than once that not only now there is no danger of complication or friction with Japan, but there has been no time when there has been any such condition?

Mr. PILES. I am very glad of that, Mr. President. As I said at the outset, I have no fear of war with Japan. I have no fear of this nation engaging in war with any of the great powers of the world. I am not standing here asking for four battle ships upon the theory that this country is going to engage in war; but I am advocating provision for four ships because it is necessary in the opinion of the Chief Executive of this country and those upon whom he relies for advice to plan now for four—not six nor two—battle ships.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. PILES. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator is talking about the possibility of war. I see no reason why this question, if it should be discussed in the Senate at all, should not be discussed frankly and openly. There can be no power with which war can be had upon the Pacific Ocean, which the Senator from Washington said must be the storm center of war, except with Japan? Does the Senator expect that Great Britain will join with Japan in this anticipated war of his, and does he want the United States to build a navy that will cope successfully with Great Britain's navy?

Mr. PILES. Mr. President, the Senator from Rhode Island is mistaken when he says I spoke of my anticipated war. I have anticipated no war. I anticipate none.

Mr. ALDRICH. I understood the Senator from Washington to say in his opening statement that the Pacific Ocean would be the storm center of whatever conflict took place in the future.

Mr. PILES. I said, if I remember correctly, Mr. President, that the Pacific Ocean would be the storm center of war if we had a conflict with Japan. That was my statement, as I now recall it; and I am not afraid of war. I predict no war. I hope we will never have war. But, Mr. President, no man in this country foresaw the Spanish-American war. No man could have been brought to believe six months before we engaged in that conflict that we would ever have a war with Spain. No man foresaw the trouble which occurred between the Americans and the Japanese in San Francisco a little more than a year ago, which strained the relations between this country and Japan. No man foresaw the raid that was made upon the Japanese in the city of Vancouver, British Columbia; and no man can foresee or foretell what another raid may mean.

There are certain classes of people in this country who would like to get us into war. There are certain classes in the Japanese Empire who would like to see Japan wage war. But there is every reason why the international friendship existing between this country and Japan should continue to the end. America has been her friend. No country in the world rejoices more in the great commercial progress and strides in civilization which she has made. But, Mr. President, rejoicing in that progress and in that civilization, we can not help the condition that exists. We can not foretell when a raid may be made upon the Japanese in any section of the Pacific coast. We can not tell when Japan may be forced by her people to take offense at the treatment of her subjects at the hands of some irresponsible individual or individuals on the Pacific coast.

Mr. President, that is one of the conditions which this country should take into consideration in determining this question. It is not wise policy to wait until war is upon us, and to spend hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars in defending ourselves against a foe.

Who can tell what will be the policy of Japan with respect to closing the open door in China and Manchuria? The greatest interest of the United States is to-day in the Pacific Ocean. Civilization demands that China be not disintegrated; that zones of trade or influence be not parceled out among the powers of the earth. These are problems with which we will sooner or later have to deal. One nation is going to dominate the Pacific, and if we do not some other nation will.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. PILES. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. The Senator from Washington has referred to the Spanish-American war and our unpreparedness, and I simply wish to remind him that the preparations we were obliged to make in the beginning of the Spanish-American war ran our expenditures up to about \$130,000,000, nearly three times the expenditures of the two years before. I desire to view it fairly, but I can not see now where we invested that money; where our Navy has been permanently strengthened at all by reason of that sudden expenditure. It seems to me we ought to go along with a fixed and definite policy that will really strengthen our Navy, and not be called upon as an emergency arises to expend our money for useless implements of war, which we must abandon as soon as the war is over and which do not constitute a working part of our offensive and our defensive arms.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President, it has been said that if we provide for four battle ships we will offend other nations, and the world will say we are preparing for war while simulating peace. I see no force in this contention in view of what the maritime nations of the world are doing with respect to enlarging and improving their navies.

We started upon a new era of battle-ship building after the Spanish-American war, and why should the world find fault with our pursuing a well-defined and well-understood policy.

Again, if other nations are constructing a greater number and a larger and better class of battle ships than they heretofore thought necessary, why should we fail to keep pace with the other great powers so long as we act within the bounds of reason? Of what consequence are two or three or half a dozen old and obsolete battle ships as compared with one of the *Dreadnought* class?

Why should the world say we are preparing for war when we undertake to increase our Navy within reasonable limits or to construct the same class of battle ships that the great powers of the earth deem it advisable to construct for their peace? Why should my neighbor complain if I work upon the same precautionary lines for my peace and happiness that he works upon for his peace and happiness?

We take no offense because Japan is enlarging and improving her navy, and why should Japan take offense if we do what she is doing; what England, France, and Germany are doing?

Mr. President, it is said that it is the policy of Great Britain to maintain her navy equal to that of any two nations in the world. Does anyone take offense because of this policy or menace her by reason thereof? Does Great Britain encroach upon or seek war with any other power with that navy? No; she stands there in the sea with her people relying upon her great navy, not to wage war against the weak or the strong, but to preserve her peace. And, Mr. President, a navy sufficient for the preservation of our peace is all that I contend for.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. PILES. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. The Senator from Washington has referred to the naval strength of Great Britain to the effect that nobody has menaced or threatened Great Britain. I simply want to add this suggestion to that thought: No one has menaced Great Britain, and yet the strength of the British navy has attracted Japan, and Japan and Great Britain have entered into a treaty, both offensive and defensive, to insure the territorial integrity of their possessions in the Far East. So while the British navy has menaced no one, it has attracted that powerful country in the Pacific to its side, and to-day those two countries are in treaty of alliance for the maintenance of their prestige and the welfare of their possessions in the Far East.

Mr. PILES. The Senator from Michigan is correct, and it is not at all astonishing that Japan should have been attracted to Great Britain by her splendid navy, and that she should have sought a defensive and offensive alliance with that great Empire. But with the Navy we have to-day, with, as I have said, eleven out of the thirty-one battle ships of an obsolete type—

Mr. HALE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. PILES. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. Does not the Senator know that instead of the ships to which he refers being obsolete, the Navy Department tells us in its communication that they are among the best ships we have? We are appropriating this year for repairs upon these same ships ranging from five hundred to six hundred and seven hundred thousand, in order by those repairs that they may not be obsolete ships, but complete ships. There is not an obsolete ship of the battle-ship type in the American Navy to-day.

Mr. PILES. They are of an obsolete type, I understand. Take, for instance, the *Oregon*. The world never saw a greater fighting ship than the *Oregon* in her day. But what is her condition now? Would the Senator from Maine contend for a single moment that the *Oregon* could give battle to any power?

Mr. HALE. Indeed, sir, I do. The *Oregon*, the *Indiana*, and the *Massachusetts* are to-day good ships. They are good navigators. Their gunnery is equal to that of any ship. They will be repaired at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and, as Sir William White says, they go to make up some of the best ships and fully the equal of the same class of ships that were built when they were built.

Of course we improve, but it is a very great question whether the additional size is of any real benefit. Sir William White believes we reached the limit some time ago, and that the enormous vessels now built are not more efficient than the smaller ships. But every one of our battle ships, properly repaired, is to-day, or will be, ready to encounter not only a voyage around the globe, but if we have hostilities, battle upon the sea.

Mr. PILES. It may be that the repairs to the *Oregon* have been completed. If so, I was not aware of that fact.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. PILES. I do.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I did not intend to say anything about this particular phase until I should make my remarks to the Senate. The Senator from Washington is entirely right. I point out that the tonnage of the *Oregon* is 10,300, and if Sir William White thinks it is a question whether or not a 10,000 or a 13,000 ton ship is equal for offensive or defensive warfare, either, to a vessel of the type of the *Dreadnought*, why is it that his own government is now building scarcely anything but the heavy *Dreadnought* type and destroyers? I have no doubt he would be very glad to see us not increase our Navy, on the one hand, or to keep our ships at ten or thirteen thousand tons, on the other hand.

Mr. HALE. Sir William White and no other naval authority will perhaps contend that one ship like the *Oregon* or the *Massachusetts* or the *Indiana* is in all respects equal to the *Dreadnought*, but many naval authorities contend that the amount of money put into two *Dreadnoughts* would furnish three ships of 12,000 tons, and that they would be, as a collective force, better than two *Dreadnoughts*. But that is not a practical question, because we have settled that the ships which we are to build in the future are to be of the larger type. But I do not want it to go unquestioned that the other ships are obsolete.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. If the Senator from Washington will permit me—

Mr. PILES. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. As I say, I did not intend to take this up until I shall speak. But upon this point I should say to the Senator that he will also recognize the fact that other very eminent naval authorities, and perhaps the great weight of naval authority is that one vessel of the *Dreadnought* type in warfare would probably be equal to four of the *Oregon* type. Furthermore, the very statement of the Senator that we have now abandoned the former type and determined to build our battle ships from now on upon the *Dreadnought* type is an admission that the former type is not efficient for modern warfare, and what we now contend for is enough of the modern battle ships.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President, I believe in no navy for mere pomp or show. I believe in no great standing army. Happily for our country we need none, because we are unlike those European countries that are compelled, or feel compelled, to maintain equal or superior forces to defend themselves against the standing armies of contiguous or adjacent states.

But, with our immense coast line, unprotected to a very large extent, I believe in a navy sufficient to maintain our peace and to protect our people.

The President, impressed with the great responsibilities of his office and acting under the solemnity of his oath, would not have appealed to Congress in the impressive manner he has did he not feel that there is an imperative necessity for four battle ships. He is Commander in Chief of the Navy, and his recommendations on a question of such vital importance to us as a nation are entitled to weighty consideration. They should not be disregarded, except upon a clear showing that the President is absolutely wrong.

This is not a question of policy with respect to a subject of general legislation which may be modified or repealed at a subsequent session of Congress. It involves more than that. It involves the dignity of our nation and the peace, honor, and welfare of our people. For myself, not being able to foresee what the future may bring forth, I would rather be wrong in voting for four battle ships, if events should prove me wrong, than to take the present risk of being right in voting for two. If subsequent events should prove the correctness of the President's position and the incorrectness of the Senate's, if the amendment be defeated, it will then be too late to remedy the evil or repair the wrong. If I err, I prefer to err in providing too much rather than not enough for the common defense and the peace of all. If I should be wrong in voting for four battle ships, I may safely charge my mistake to an error of judgment; but, if wrong in voting against four battle ships, I could find no excuse, justification, or forgiveness.

Believing, as I do, profoundly in the peace of our country, believing that peace is for the best interests of all the world, I have felt it my duty to present this question to the Senate, and I feel it my duty to vote to sustain the President of the United States as Commander in Chief of the Navy in his appeal to Congress to give four battle ships instead of two as "a measure of peace and not of war." [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair admonishes the occupants of the galleries that under the rules of the Senate applause is not allowed.

Mr. PILES subsequently said: Since concluding my remarks I have received a letter, with accompanying resolutions. I ask that the letter be read and that the resolutions be printed at the end of my remarks.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The Secretary read as follows:

THE NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Chicago, U. S. A., April 23, 1903.

Hon. SAMUEL H. PILES,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: In re the battle-ship measure now before the Congress, I inclose copy of a resolution adopted by this league and indorsed by business interests all over the country five years ago. There has been no change in public opinion since, except a general conclusion that the demand for increased naval equipment is more imperative than ever be-

fore, and it is hoped that, with either our Atlantic or Pacific coast line practically unprotected against foreign invasion, our national legislators will not overeconomize at this critical juncture.

Yours, very truly,

A. A. BURNHAM, General Secretary.

The resolutions referred to are as follows:

A GREATER NAVY.

Preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted by the standing committees of the National Business League.

Whereas the United States, with a coast line of nearly 6,000 miles, not including indentations of the land nor the boundaries of our island possessions, and with a foreign commerce which is exceeded by that of only one other nation, and, furthermore, is pledged to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, whereby the right to acquire territory upon the Western Hemisphere, either by purchase or conquest, is denied to any foreign power; and

Whereas the United States is in possession of a naval equipment which, in ships, officers, and men, is numerically inadequate as compared with the naval strength of several other countries and entirely insufficient for our protection in times of war, or for the enforcement of law and the preservation of order in our overseas territory; and

Whereas President Roosevelt in his second message to the Fifty-seventh Congress, after warm commendation of the efficiency of the naval force of the nation in proportion to its size, directs attention to its insufficiency and recommends its continual increase so as to keep pace with our commercial growth, as follows:

"There should be no halt in the work of building up the Navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory, and great in population; a country, moreover, which has an Army diminutive when compared with that of any other first-class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first-class navy. The Isthmian Canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our Navy if the Navy is of sufficient size, but if we have an inadequate Navy, then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace." Therefore be it

Resolved, That the standing committees of the National Business League do hereby recommend that Congress make early provisions for the enlargement of the Navy of the United States until it shall become able to successfully cope with the naval equipment of other nations; also that all battle ships, cruisers, gunboats, torpedo boats, torpedo destroyers, and other weapons for naval purposes shall be, so far as possible, of domestic material and construction: And be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be presented to all members of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, to commercial organizations throughout the country, and to the public press.

NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE.
ERSKINE M. FIELDS,

President.

E. ALLEN FROST,

General Counsel.

ALEXANDER H. REVELL,

Chairman Executive Committee.

EUGENE J. BUFFINGTON,

Chairman Finance Committee.

LA VERNE W. NOYES,

Chairman Committee on Manufactures.

ELLIOTT DURAND,

Chairman Committee on Commerce.

Attest:

AUSTIN A. BURNHAM, General Secretary.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A., February 23, 1903.

Mr. HALE. Let the pending amendment be reported.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment at the request of the Senator from Maine.

The SECRETARY. On page 85, line 17, after the word "constructed," it is proposed to strike out "two" and insert "four," so that if amended it will read:

The President is hereby authorized to have constructed four first-class battle ships, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$6,000,000 each.

Mr. MCCREARY. Mr. President, I reside in a State which has no seacoast, but I take a deep interest in all legislation which concerns the interests of the whole country and which I think will be beneficial. I have always been in favor of a large Navy. In the Fiftieth Congress I supported and advocated the first appropriation that was ever made for the construction of a battle ship. Nearly twenty years have passed since that time, and I have watched with pride and pleasure our growing Navy. I have taken a deep interest in everything connected with our Navy. I have watched, too, Mr. President, the great battle-ship fleet which the President sent into the Pacific waters, and I indorse the action of the President in sending that fleet to the Pacific Ocean. I believe it has been of great benefit to the officers and men, and I believe also that it has been a benefit to our nation in showing to the world what a great Navy we have.

Mr. President, the leading nations of the world are increasing their respective navies. I desire to see this country, by proper legislation, gradually increase our Navy. The United States now ranks as the second naval power of the world, Great Britain being the first naval power. I have before me a statement which was presented by the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs a few days ago. It appears that Great Britain has fifty-six battle ships, thirty-eight armored cruisers,

while the United States has twenty-nine battle ships and twelve armored cruisers. Coming next to the United States is France with twenty-seven battle ships and twenty-three armored cruisers; Germany with twenty-eight battle ships and ten armored cruisers; Japan with thirteen battle ships and thirteen armored cruisers; Russia with nine battle ships and seven armored cruisers; Italy with thirteen battle ships and ten armored cruisers, and Austria with three battle ships and three armored cruisers.

I have referred to the comparative naval strength of the great powers of the world in order that I might show that while to-day we occupy the position of the second naval power, France has within two battle ships of as many as we have and Germany has within one, and unless we make a proper appropriation and provide for four battle ships, our country may drop down and no longer be the second naval power, but be in the third or fourth class. I desire to see the United States of America first in everything. I desire to see our progress, if possible, superior to that of any other country, and I am opposed to permitting the United States of America to retrograde in anything.

We can not expect at present, and it is not desired, that we have as many battle ships and armored cruisers as Great Britain, but when we remember that the population and wealth of the United States is nearly double the wealth and population of Germany and nearly double the wealth and population of France, we should be encouraged to increase our Navy and be convinced that the statesmen and lawmakers of those nations appreciate the necessity and benefit of a large navy.

I am in favor of the amendment offered by the Senator from Washington to provide in the naval bill now under consideration for four battle ships. If we provide for but two battle ships in this appropriation bill, we will be sure to provide for two more next year. The important question therefore is, Shall we provide now for four battle ships and have them all completed as soon as possible or only provide for two? If it was necessary we could raise 100,000 soldiers for the United States Army in a few weeks. We could raise 500,000 soldiers for the Army in the United States in a few months, but several years will be required to provide four battle ships. Therefore I repeat, if we are going to provide for two more battle ships next year in addition to two this year, it is best to adopt the pending amendment, which provides for four battle ships.

Mr. President, I am in favor of peace. Twenty years ago I advocated peace and arbitration at the other end of the Capitol. I had the honor to be the author of the bill to provide for an international American conference, commonly called the Pan-American Congress, in which seventeen nations were represented, and the two great questions provided for in that bill which became a law were arbitration for the settlement of international disputes and the encouragement of reciprocal commercial relations.

When I advocate a provision for four battle ships in this bill, it is not because I think war is imminent. I do not believe that war is imminent between this country and any other country. I am in favor of peace, and I believe that a great navy will help to maintain peace. I believe that a great navy will not invite war, as some have alleged, but I believe that it will promote peace. Although the outlook does not indicate war, we have to admit that war is possible. No cloud of war was in sight one month before the Spanish war began—unforeseen, thrilling, and remarkable events suddenly precipitated a war.

The Venezuelan incident which some years ago threatened to cause war came suddenly and unexpectedly, as did also the San Francisco incident. It is the part of wisdom to be ready.

The last war that the United States participated in was a naval war, and I believe the next war, if we have war soon or if we have war in the future, however remote it may be, will be a naval war.

Mr. President, we should have a Navy that is commensurate with our needs. The day may come when we will want a Navy in the Atlantic and a Navy in the Pacific. I do not think that time has yet arrived. I think if we provide for four more battle ships we will have as many as we need for the present. Two years from now we may need more, but we should provide for a Navy that is commensurate with the needs of our country. The world should know that we love peace and that we are also prepared for war, and then we will have peace with honor.

The President of the United States in his message to Congress earnestly recommended that Congress provide immediately for four additional battle ships. He is, under the Constitution, the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. He knows the diplomatic situation. He knows the demands which should be promptly met, and I believe he is prompted by patriotism and the highest and best motives and the Senate of the United States should comply with his recommendation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Washington [Mr. PILES].

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, last night when the Senator from Washington [Mr. PILES], at a late hour, offered his amendment and made the reasonable request, so usual in this body at the end of a long and arduous day, that it might go over until this morning, the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], in courteously and politely acceding to that request, said that he would do so and should not himself consider it necessary to discuss this question, because, as he said—

I shall see no reason for consuming the time of the Senate upon a matter as to which I presume its mind is already made up.

I quote his exact words as reported in the RECORD.

I know, Mr. President, that the Senator did not mean a certain interpretation which might be put on those remarks by persons unkindler than myself. It is inconceivable that in this body, which has come to be known as "the greatest deliberative body in the world," a question involving, in the opinion of its Chief Magistrate, the defense and honor of the nation, should be determined *without any deliberation at all*. It is inconceivable that the Senate of the United States in what the future may show to be one of its historical moments has "*made up its mind*" before a fact has been adduced, before an argument has been presented, before one word of discussion has taken place.

So I am very sure that the Senator from Maine did not mean that the Senate had "*made up its mind*" without consideration. Surely he did not mean that this "greatest deliberative body in the world" is a mere automaton whose votes are herded and cast as the strings are pulled. No, I am sure he meant merely that Senators have had sufficient time, and each of them for himself has read all the arguments upon either side, and from the abundance of their information have made up their minds in advance; and that so completely were they posted that no further discussion was necessary or desired. Of course that is what the Senator meant.

I think it would be fortunate, Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. So far from in any way by my action last night at the end of a very wearisome day undertaking to prevent any discussion, I consented at once—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly; I said so.

Mr. HALE (continuing). To the proposition of the Senator moving the amendment that it should go over. I knew what the Senator from Indiana intended, as he had a right to do, to debate the subject and to give us one of the great speeches of his life, as he always does, and I entered no demurrer to that, and no objection. I simply did venture to say that so far as I am concerned I did not expect to take any of the time of the Senate upon this amendment, for the reason that I did not think it needed it.

It is not a new subject, Mr. President, as the Senator knows. It has been uppermost and talked about in the newspapers, and discussed at length after a most animated contest in the other branch, where it was decided by an overwhelming vote. It must be assumed that unless Senators have either failed to read the accounts and the news and the debates, or are waiting to hear what the Senator from Indiana will say before they vote, it is not in any way contemptuous of the right of debate that I said what I did.

The Senator ought not in any way to give the impression that I was trying to cut off debate. I presume most of the debate will be upon the side the Senator espouses so ably, as he always does. But the Senator must not be concerned if Senators on this side do not feel that it is necessary to take up the time of the Senate in answering him. I do not know but that other Senators do propose to answer him. My mind is made up on the subject, and it was made up a long time ago. While I shall listen with pleasure to the Senator I do not think that even he can convert me. All I meant last night was to indicate that so far as I was concerned I did not care to take the time of the Senate.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I am very much obliged to the Senator from Maine for illuminating my poor remarks with his all too lucid explanation. The Senator will bear me out, for he is listening to every word, that I especially acquitted the Senator from indicating that "*the Senate had made up its mind*" before debate had taken place, although that is the language which I read from the RECORD that the Senator used last night.

As to what the Senator says about the kind of speech that I am going to make, that compliment, of course, I appreciate. But it shows the same knowledge of the future that the Senator indicated last night when he said that without a word of

debate upon one of the gravest subjects that can come before us the "mind of the Senate was made up" in advance. Nor does the fact that the House has passed the measure in a certain form relieve us, as the Senator seems to indicate now, from our constitutional right and our constitutional duty to consider it separately. Is not that why the Senate of the United States was instituted, and has not the discharge of that function been one of its greatest virtues and one of its greatest glories?

I repeat that in stating that "the Senate had made up its mind" *without a word of discussion or a word of debate or a moment of deliberation* upon a question which every foreign cabinet in the world is now watching for our decision, I entirely acquit the Senator of the imputation which those remarks might bear in some less kindly quarters, that the Senate was not what the American people have been proud to call it, "the greatest deliberative body in the world," but, as I said a moment ago, an automaton whose votes might be gathered and cast not by their judgment or their study. I distinctly said that I had no doubt the Senator merely meant that every one of the Senators here had heretofore read the evidence in this case privately, had considered the arguments pro and con, and needed no further light or thought. *And each Senator knows in his own mind and heart whether that is just what he has done and whether or not the vote he casts is upon that kind of preparation.*

I am sure that that is what the Senator from Maine meant, and that therefore, perhaps, although we who are speaking for this great measure may be merely speaking against a Senate *already convinced in a silent and secret way*—of course by their study and by their books—yet we may be permitted to go on merely as a matter of justice to ourselves and our record before the nation and before history.

But, Mr. President, too much time is consumed upon that, and I wish to come directly to the question.

"THE TRUE GRANDEUR OF NATIONS."

One of the first great pieces of literature that attracted my attention as a youth was the historic oration of Charles Sumner on the True Grandeur of Nations. It is one of the six greatest utterances that ever fell from human lips. There he summed up in words whose brilliancy was almost inspired all the arguments for peace. That great address has affected the sentiment of the world against war more, perhaps, than any utterance that has ever fallen from the lips of man. To that doctrine, from that day to this, I have heartily subscribed. It entered profoundly into my soul, and from then till now has influenced my judgment and my life.

With the single exception of honor, peace is the most desired thing upon this globe, and the recommendation of the Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy of the Republic upon which we are soon to vote expressly states that *it is in the interest not of war, but of the nation's peace.*

Mr. President, one argument strikes us with mountainous distinction at the beginning of this discussion. The other day the Senator from Maine said that "war is impossible." "Where," said he, "will those legions come from?" We have heard that sentiment echoed in conversation in this Chamber. Every Senator who has personally spoken to me as intending not to support the President's programme of peace with honor has given as his chief reason that war is out of the question—impossible.

I hope that is true, but Senators must follow the logic of their premises. If "war is impossible," then every dollar that we vote to build up a navy is so much money filched without reason from the pockets of the people.

If war is "impossible," *as I hope it is*, then whenever we appropriate a single dollar for a single ship we take it out of the pockets of an industrious people for no purpose. So, if that argument is true, it is not only an argument against four battle ships; it is an argument against two battle ships, or one battle ship, or a single vessel armed with guns or covered with steel.

If, on the other hand, war is *possible*, then our Navy must be kept upon the basis of that possible contingency. Will any man say to-day that he is willing to stake his reputation and judgment for the future upon the assumption that our Navy is now adequate to answer in *any* war that may arise? If not, he condemns his own vote.

So if I believed that "war is impossible" I would vote against any Navy appropriation whatever. But if war is possible, then we must follow our logic and vote for a Navy commensurate with that possibility becoming an actual fact. Can any man escape that logic?

Mr. President, it is easy in times of peace to sneer at the possibility of armed conflict; but war, as was pointed out by the learned Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY], who never speaks in this body on any question without enlightening and

informing his colleagues, wars have usually been sudden, just as personal conflicts between men. Those who foresee them and prophesy them are usually laughed to scorn by those who claim that peace can not possibly end. But examination shows that in our own brief history as a nation the wars that we have had have suddenly sprung up when men were proclaiming they could not occur; and our history is full of instances where the most unexpected occurrences brought us to the very verge of battle.

TROUBLE WITH ALGIERS.

Go back, Mr. President, to our trouble with Algiers. The Tripolitan power was ravaging the seas, and within a brief time that war sprang into flame. There was where the gallant Decatur made for his name immortal fame; and it was on that occasion that his utterance also became immortal—"Our country, may she ever be right; but right or wrong, our country!" Yet statesmen, as wise as the Senator from Maine, said that that conflict was "impossible."

Then, again, there were the embargoes early in our history which furnished the occasion for one of the most historic decisions of our Federal courts and almost precipitated us into a serious conflict, and no man could have foreseen six months in advance that it was upon us.

The proposition I am now discussing is the point made out by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] the other day, that wars in this country and wars in history—as I shall show from the Senator's own statement in a moment—have been *unanticipated by many of our wisest men.*

I now come to an instance which is within the memory of every man here, however young. That was the famous Mafia incident in New Orleans. In that case, Mr. President, several Italian subjects were murdered by a mob in Louisiana. The Italian Government the very next day demanded that justice should be meted out to the murderers on the one hand and an indemnity and apology should be made upon the other hand. The Italian minister pointed out what was undeniably true, that an express treaty stipulation had been violated; the treaty stipulation being that Italian subjects in this country were guaranteed the same protection that American citizens were guaranteed in Italy. No statesman, nothing short of omniscience, could have foreseen *twenty-four hours before the event* the action of the New Orleans mob.

THE MAFIA INCIDENT.

A protest was immediately made. Mr. Blaine replied that an outrage had occurred within the jurisdiction of a State, and that it was beyond the power of the American Republic, with whom Italy had the treaty, to carry out the provisions of that treaty to bring the offenders to justice, and denied their right to indemnity. The diplomatic correspondence continued for some time. The upshot was that the Italian minister was withdrawn from Washington. I have here his notification of withdrawal. He sent a note to Mr. Blaine saying that, in view of the strained relations of the two countries, or words to that effect, he was directed by His Majesty to leave the American capital.

That is how near, Mr. President, we were on the verge of conflict *within twenty-four hours before which no human being could have foreseen its possibility.* Finally the dispute was settled by the American Republic agreeing to Italy's demand and paying the families of the murdered Italian subjects \$25,000, or something like that, in indemnity.

MR. CLEVELAND AND VENEZUELA.

Then, the next incident, Mr. President, was the famous Venezuelan matter. I hold in my hand an account of that. I will venture to say that seven days before Mr. Cleveland sent in his historic message—the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] was here, and should know, as is true of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], and other veteran Senators—*no human being here or abroad could possibly have foreseen the message of President Cleveland.*

Everybody remembers—all of us can remember—the tremendous wave of excitement that swept over the entire nation. I have always thought it was nothing but the forbearance of Great Britain and her statesmen, who, upon second thought, modified Lord Salisbury's first fervent language of indignation, that saved us from conflict. I will take the time of the Senate to read a brief account of this, because the opposition to the President's course has chiefly been put upon the "impossibility" of conflict; and I am showing how we have been on the verge of it, when no man, a few hours before, could have known it. Speaking of Mr. Olney's coming into office:

The vigor shown by Mr. Olney when Attorney-General, in enforcing law and order during the Chicago strike, he now displayed in conducting foreign affairs. With a boldness going to the extreme limit of

diplomacy he insisted, on the ground of the Monroe doctrine and of our essential sovereignty upon this continent, that Great Britain should submit to arbitration a long-standing boundary dispute with Venezuela. This being refused, Mr. Cleveland on December 17, 1895, sent to Congress a startlingly bold message on the subject, which rent the air like a thunderbolt. A declaration of war could hardly have produced more commotion. After recommending the creation of a commission to determine and report upon the true division line between Venezuela and British Guiana he said: "When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist, by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory, which, after investigation, we have determined of right belonged to Venezuela."

In the whole history of this Republic there never has been used language by the Chief Executive which was so near in itself a declaration of war. Our present President has been accused of violent language in delicate situations. I have, for the purpose of looking that over, gone carefully over his public papers and public addresses, and I can find nothing but guarded language. Suppose he to-day were to issue a message like the "conservative" President Cleveland—a message in which I am inclined to think, as the American people did at that time, that President Cleveland was right—he would be denounced from one end of the country to the other as a man who was plunging his country into the throes of war; and so the message of President Cleveland almost did. I think it was only the forbearance and the long and farsighted policy upon the part of the British statesmen that averted it. Here is what follows:

The two branches of Congress vied with each other in rallying to the President's support. The Commission was provided for at once by an act unanimously passed in both Houses, neither pausing to refer it to a committee. Wall street, however, took the other side. It was estimated the American securities fell in value from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 in consequence of the message.

Mr. President, the next trouble that all of us have immediate knowledge of is the San Francisco affair. I shall take no time to describe it. It has upon this floor been many times clearly and startlingly set forth. The treaty, as claimed by Japan, was violated; as claimed by us, it was not. If it had not been for the final forbearance of the people of San Francisco in executing what they thought their constitutional rights, if it had not been for the delicate address of the President of the United States in handling that great question, there would have been a *casus belli*; and everyone knows that, not only in this country, but in every capital of Europe, everybody was discussing the possibility of armed conflict.

Mr. President, it was pointed out the other day by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] that our dual form of government makes our foreign relations difficult. Not forever can we depend upon the idea that foreign nations are going to consider that their treaties are not violated when their subjects are killed within our borders merely because it happens within a State; and if they should take the opposite view, whether right or wrong, war would be upon us.

Let me give an illustration, which I think will clearly show this fact to anyone; and do not forget that what I am trying to show is that in the past, and therefore in the future, the causes of war, and the conflict itself, spring up like a sudden flame from a match dropped in a pine forest; and the wisest of men declare them "impossible" even when the guns are being prepared for action.

Suppose, Mr. President, that in the State of California, or the Senator's State of Washington, or in any Pacific coast State, the race conflict should produce the lynching of a Japanese subject, as so many colored men have been lynched both North and South—suppose such a thing should happen for any reason and it were seen that the murdered man was not to blame; does any person doubt that Japan would demand redress? Does not everybody know that we could not give redress under our former interpretation of our dual system of government? These are matters in which war's possibility slumbers and which Senators upon their conscience, considering the safety of the Republic, have no right to sneer at or laugh at, and can not deny.

A POSSIBILITY NOT TO BE DENIED.

Mr. President, if time permitted, I should go on for a considerable space examining the history of our country upon this question, showing that in every conflict we have had clear up to the outbreak of the hostilities, in this Chamber and in the other Chamber, able, learned, and patriotic men have always said in every single instance that *war was absolutely "impossible;"* and yet within a few days we would find ourselves engulfed in its red torrent.

Now, Mr. President, concerning that very subject, in the Revolution right down to its outbreak—I have the books downstairs and could read them, but you must take my statement—it was predicted by the most conservative men in the colonies that there would be no break with Great Britain. It happens

to be a fact of history that that war was fought and our independence won by the commonest of the common people in this land, led by a man who did not belong to that class—George Washington. It happens to be a fact of history that the commercial class of New York at that time were absolutely against the colonists; that they did not furnish a regiment or a company, and that the Declaration of Independence was itself opposed because it would "hurt business." On every hand there were able, sincere men who said that the Revolution was an "impossibility," and that nobody wanted to sever from the mother country; and yet the Revolution came.

Then, again, the same thing was said in fervid speeches concerning the Mexican war; and yet the Mexican war came. Then in the civil war down to within six months of that conflict there were eminent men who declared it could not and must not come, and that all talk of it was what was called in Boston "rubadub agitation;" and yet the civil war came, came with all of its dreadful horrors, came with all of its glories for the soldiers who served on each side of that historic strife.

Mr. President, we do not need to go back to that to show that the prophets of peace, who always have been laughing down the "possibility of war," are not entirely accurate. I hold in my hand the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I quote from the able speech made by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] prior to the outbreak of the Spanish war, where he says:

There never was a war that had in it the elements of an honest and sincere struggle for liberty against oppression that did not arouse not only the sympathy, but the active aid of hundreds and thousands of gallant men, and this insurrection—

That is, the Cuban insurrection—

has excited none of that feeling in this country.

That is what the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] then said.

SPANISH WAR NOT FORESEEN.

The Senator at that time was very anxious that war should not come. I happened to be, in my humble way, as a private citizen, in exactly the same position. Those who were bounding President McKinley to put forward a war were, in my judgment as much as in the judgment of the Senator from Maine, very imprudent, to say the least; and yet this instance shows how the most careful men may be wrong about a historic incident, for *within two or three months from the time the Senator from Maine uttered that speech we were engaged in the Spanish conflict.*

Then I remember another thing. I went some years ago, in 1901, through Manchuria before it was opened to the world. I believe that I was the only person permitted to do so while it was still closed. An English officer was arrested near Mukden and sent out of the country. Mr. Wirt Gerrare, another Englishman, went through disguised. When I got through there and after a visit to Japan, I came to the conclusion that war between Russia and Japan was absolutely certain.

Upon returning to America I put my views and the reasons for them in writing in magazine articles. I remember of having talked to certain very eminent gentlemen in public life at that time, who were literally contemptuous of the possibility of that dreadful conflict that later came. I said at that time that it appeared to me, from an examination on the ground, that war must come in five years—and *war did come in exactly five years.* The Senator from Maine will remember that later on, about the time these papers were consolidated into the form of a book, I had a very long conference with him upon the question whether, after all, that great conflict was possible.

He showed me so convincingly that *it could not come;* that the financial situation in each country was such as to make it "impossible;" that the enlightened opinion of the world would prevent it, that I actually modified the chapter upon that subject, saying that it was a "probability" instead of a "certainty;" and yet in *three months* from the time of that long and, to me, most interesting and valuable conference, *war between Russia and Japan was filling all the East with its thunders and the rivers of Manchuria with blood.* So we see how mistaken the Senator then was as to the "impossibility of war."

Mr. HALE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. I do not remember the conference as distinctly as the Senator has stated it.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. It made an impression on me.

Mr. HALE. But I have no doubt the Senator is correct, and that I did not at that time suppose that a needless war would be precipitated between those two peoples. What I am now thinking of is not whether either the Senator or I guessed right about that war. We did not appreciate the nearness of the two

countries and the inevitable questions that had already arisen, and which would not down, nor did either he or I appreciate the aroused spirit of Japan, not intense for conquest then, but the proper national self-assertion and power to maintain it that had grown up in Japan. Neither the Senator nor I guessed right, because we did not appreciate the situation.

I wish now the Senator would tell the Senate whether he thinks there is the slightest similarity between the conditions then existing enveloping the action both of Russia and of Japan, near neighbors, contending about contiguous territory, with a hostility that had been developing for years, and when the Senator was as confident that there would be no war as he was that Russia would prevail if there were war—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. The Senator is wrong in both those statements. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE. Then I take that back. I certainly got the impression that the Senator believed that Russia would prevail. I certainly believed so.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. On the contrary, I believe it is true that I was the only writer upon that subject, excepting only Colonel Gadsby, of the German army, who said there was any possibility of Japan's winning the contest; and, furthermore—and it was referred to after the war had ended by an editorial in a prominent paper—I said in my book that Japan could in three weeks land an army corps in Korea and establish and defend a line of transports. More than that; I said in my book that Japan could occupy Korea and drive the Russians back in Manchuria and that the Russians would have—

Mr. HALE. Well, I did not know—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. The other point about which the Senator is wrong is this: I did think, not only that war was not possible, as the Senator says, but that it was absolutely certain. Five years before it took place, in published magazine articles, I said that *within five years there would be war between Russia and Japan*. I modified that only three months before the war occurred because of the long conference which I had—and I always seek them—with the Senator from Maine, whose wisdom I then followed, and follow now wherever I can, if my reason permits me. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE. I did not know that the Senator had taken this matter up and predicted it five years before. I did not know that he was such a long-range prophet. But the essential thing now is—and I should like the Senator to tell the Senate—whether he thinks there is any similarity between the conditions that enveloped both Russia and Japan, which resulted in war by Japan moving first, and the present conditions affecting the United States and Japan.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. The Senator first makes a statement and then asks a question. I will take them in their order. He says that we were both mistaken; that we had not rightfully appreciated the situation, although the searchlight of the world was directed upon that spot. That is precisely the point I am making. I am trying to show that the gravest wisdom, the most careful foresight, the most experienced statesmen—and it does me great pleasure to say the Senator from Maine is a high example of them—have often been mistaken in their forecasts of conflicts.

The Senator by his remarks now shows what I am trying to prove, that if the Senator was then mistaken he has only been one of the great company of statesmen which through all history have been similarly mistaken as to the possibility of war; and we can easily see why humane men with tender hearts, such as that of the Senator from Maine and all Senators here, shrink from the possibility of conflict. We wish it will not come, and therefore we think it will not come, and in the instance mentioned is a splendid illustration before us of how even the wisest and most careful men, such as the Senator from Maine, may be mistaken concerning the most dreadful events.

Now, as to the question the Senator asked me, if there is any similarity between our position with any power and that of Japan and Russia, Mr. President, the Senator will certainly agree, on second thought, that *that is a subject into which we can not here go*. He well knows that it is impossible for any Senator on this floor, even in executive session, to analyze the possibilities of conflict with a now friendly power, *specifically naming it*. When I read the debates in the House, admirable as I thought those debates were, it was a source to me of sincere regret that powers were mentioned by name and the certainty of conflict pointed out. I only wish it were possible, for purposes of discussing this solemn prayer to us made by the Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy under his constitutional duty to the Republic, to discuss certain questions. But we can not specifically do so. *We can do so in general only*.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Pardon me a moment. The limit of our debate is to point out in this public way the necessity for our

preparedness and the extent to which other nations, now, and as we hope always to be, friendly, have themselves prepared. *What the Executive may have in his possession no man knows*. Doubtless he has his reasons. Since I have read that message I have gone over the other messages of President Roosevelt, and nowhere can I find the solemn words which he there uses, and that is the reason why I do not answer the second question of the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. I agree entirely with the Senator that to discuss and point out these specific dangers, the imminence, the threat of war with any nation, under existing circumstances, is not a question we should go into here in open session, and ought not to often, except under the greatest stress and provocation, in executive session.

I should not have put the question to the Senator if he had not labored so continuously upon the danger of war, the possibility of war, the likelihood of war, as the strength of his case for the larger increase of the Navy.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Will the Senator pardon me?

Mr. HALE. And the instance—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I was willing for the Senator to interrupt me. May I not interrupt him?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Is there any other legitimate excuse for our building a navy at all?

Mr. HALE. Oh, no; I do not agree with the Senator in that.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I am asking the question.

Mr. HALE. I think there is a point we can reach, which we have reached, where we have a sufficient navy for defense; and we have no war. But that is not what is between the Senator and me now. The Senator persistently rested his case upon the danger of war, the likelihood of war, the instances whence sudden war was precipitated upon us, and while he did not in terms select the nation, the people, though he did by reference, he made this whole question revolve around the possibility or probability of a war as the reason why we should increase the naval establishment.

I am sorry he did, Mr. President. I think that in itself is an alarming thing. I do not think that condition—and I have no right to arraign the judgment of the Senator—and that danger should be too much pushed if there is any sensitiveness anywhere; and it was only because of that that I asked the other question, which the moment I asked it I saw I did not want the Senator to answer.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. The Senator, without any intention, evades the point I was making. The Senator, however, in doing so, again repeats the chief argument of those who are against granting the Commander in Chief's request by saying, a moment before he sat down, that we can not possibly have any war.

I started the debate by saying that if that is true, then every cent devoted to the Navy is filched from the pockets of the people. If it is not true, and war is a possibility, then the Navy must be upon the basis of that possibility becoming a fact. It was to show that it is unsafe for us as legislators to go upon the prophecy that "war is impossible," which the Senator has again made, that I have been citing all these instances, ending with the Senator himself showing that the greatest statesmen of our history have been mistaken about that fact. That, therefore, destroys the argument that Senators may have for voting against the President's request, because if the greatest statesmen in this country, including the Senator from Maine, have been emphatically mistaken upon that question, we must not trifle with the interests and the safety and the honor of this Republic by going upon any such assumption. That is the point I was making.

Now, then, in reference to the rights upon this floor, as to what I think we should do, I think we can examine the state of preparedness of other nations. I think we can use them as an example. But so far as I am concerned, *I do not think that in this open forum or even in executive session we ought to discuss the probability of conflict with any specific power*. I think if we could freely do so, there would not be very many votes against this proposition.

I concede that a number in the Senate of the older Senators, the veteran Senators, whose excellent examples I have before me, take the other view, that there can not possibly be any war; and yet there is an eminent weight of authority to the contrary. I have here what I am going to have read merely because it is from one of the most eminent public men in the United States. It was made in a public speech, and repeated in a public speech, and printed conspicuously in a Washington newspaper. I send to the desk and ask to have read the ex-

tracts marked "1" and "2" in their order from the speech of Mr. Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read, as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Mr. Justice Harlan, addressing the delegates to the third annual banquet of the Navy League, held at the New Willard last night, looked into the future for a few years and saw there the threat of a "yellow peril," which shall involve this earth in the most frightful war in history. The rugged old justice, "a soldier of the civil war and not a Jingo," he said, drew a picture of what our Navy should be, and why it should be what he advocated.

There were other speakers at the banquet, which was preceded earlier in the day by receptions to the members of the Navy League by President Roosevelt and Admiral Dewey. Other speakers there were besides Mr. Justice Harlan, but they were speakers who took perhaps the same view as the great Kentuckian on the need of an increase in the Navy and who saw no such yellow-lined clouds in the Far East as he saw and spoke of to those present.

There is no such thing as friendship between nations as there is between men.

Do you think that England cares a cent or that Germany cares a cent about the increase of our Navy?

Their respect for us depends upon their belief that we can take care of ourselves. I want to see our Navy such that no nation on the earth could think for a moment of forcing a contest or entering into a contest with us.

I do not say that we will have war in the near future, but looking into that future it seems certain that there will be a conflict some day that will shake the earth. If it falls upon us, and I do not say that it will, I want to see our country in a position to meet it.

I want to see the country in such a position that no nation on earth can ever dare to go against it. I want to see \$50,000,000 a year for ten years spent on our Navy. I said that one year ago at a banquet of this league, and I wish to say it again.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Those are not the words of an excitable man. They are not the words of an alarmist. They are the words, most maturely considered—because the justice says he has repeated them twice—of one of the greatest justices that ever sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Indiana that the conservative author of that article is no more conservative than was the distinguished Senator from Vermont, Mr. Proctor, whose utterances upon this floor just preceding the Spanish war, in my judgment, did more to bring on that war than anything that took place in the country that year. I remember very well his remarkable speech, without any attempt at oratory or embellishment, in which he related in this Chamber a tale which it was my pleasure to hear. I had heard the facts stated by him denied again and again by Senators here, and that simple, plain story of the actual condition which existed in Cuba really provoked our controversy. To the honor of his memory be it said that he spoke truthfully, fairly, and justly. Now, if the Senator will permit me for a moment further?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I dissent wholly from the idea that war is at all imminent. I do not see a single war cloud—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I do not think so either. My argument has been upon the contrary.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I do not see a single cloud in the world's horizon which menaces our peace or our good order. I could not justify my vote in favor of the amendment of the Senator from Washington upon any theory that we are near war or that it is at all remotely possible. But I will base my vote, if I shall vote for this amendment, upon the idea that the President of the United States, who has the direction of our diplomatic affairs in his hands, has asked that it be done; and it is just possible that the President may desire this done in order to aid in the accomplishment of some diplomatic advantage to our country with which we are not familiar and about which perhaps we have no right to inquire.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I agree with all the Senator has said, and I am very much obliged for his most informing interruption. I shall not now quote any more eminent authorities, but I quote this one merely to show that all the opinions as to the possibility of war are not upon the side that it can not possibly occur. I am quoting Justice Harlan to show that one of the most eminent men in the nation thinks differently from the Senator from Maine; and where great, honorable, patriotic men differ, we have no right to trifle with possibilities. That is the point. And all of this was done because the argument has been made time and again that such a thing is not possible. I am showing to the contrary.

This thought occurs to me in that connection. Justice Harlan was a soldier, a great soldier, and I observe that the men who

are most determinedly against war are the men who themselves have tasted its bitterness, and they are the men who want to take measures to prevent it. They know its horrors.

The justice whom I have quoted is a man of perhaps about the same experience in public affairs as the honorable and distinguished Senator from Maine, but he went through four years of desperate conflict. He knows what it means, and in reading literature upon this subject I have found that not only are those men who have been in the war the most fervid apostles of peace, but that knowing what war really is from personal experience they also know how to take a definite and concrete means to prevent it.

NAVY INSURES PEACE.

This is not a war measure. Senators, THIS IS A PEACE MEASURE. A big navy insures peace. That, Mr. President, is the consensus of practically every statesman in the world. Since the debates in the House I have been looking up as carefully as I could some of the statements of foreign statesmen as well as our own upon the subject. Every one of them wants peace and every one of them regards an adequate preparation for defense as the greatest guaranty of peace. A big navy would have saved us from war and humiliation in 1812. At that time the British inflicted upon us a humiliation that still burns in the blood of every American. They destroyed our cities; they came up the Potomac and captured and burned the Capitol of the Republic. They drove the Administration out. We would have had no war if we had had at that time a powerful navy.

I have had it stated to me by men whose judgment I am compelled to trust, not excitable men, men careful, studious, experienced, that had we had three more first-class battle ships before the Spanish war, that whole controversy would have been settled as the Senator from Maine so wisely labored to have it settled, by the peaceful methods of diplomacy instead of by battle on land and on the high seas. It was believed in every admiralty of Europe that the navies of Spain and the American Republic were nearly equally matched, and Spain was literally driven to a test of strength. Four more ships of the first class would have shown to the world that she was overmatched. She would have been excused in the opinion of nations in determining that conflict by means of diplomacy. But we did not have the four battle ships.

Mr. DIXON rose.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Excuse me for a moment. There was at that time the same resistance to an increase in our Navy that there is now. We heard the cry of "economy." While those battle ships would have cost us a few millions, they would have saved hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of lives. On which side lay the "economy" in that proposition?

Now I will hear the Senator from Montana.

Mr. DIXON. The Senator from Indiana has described how narrowly we averted war with England during the Venezuelan trouble.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Yes.

Mr. DIXON. How many battle ships did we have at that time?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. During the Venezuelan affair?

Mr. DIXON. Yes. Did we have any?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I do not know. At that time—it is to the eternal honor of the Democratic party—the Navy had just begun its modern building.

Mr. DIXON. How many war vessels did we really have?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I do not know; and I repeat what I have twice said, that after President Cleveland's message, which historians call a practical declaration of war, conflict was averted only by the self-restraint, the settled policy, and the foresight of British statesmen, and not at all because of the fact that we were weak on the water. Lord Salisbury at first flung back our challenge in our teeth, but after they had considered what the future held forth, what they hoped to be the relation of that nation to our own, it was forbearance which prevented conflict and not our weakness.

Now, I want to call attention—

Mr. BACON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I am perfectly willing to yield; I invite all interruptions; but merely to ask questions.

Mr. BACON resumed his seat.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I do hope the Senator will present his question.

Mr. BACON. It is immaterial.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Now, I will give another illustration. After Japan's war with China Japan exacted as her indemnity the cession of the Liaotung Peninsula. That is the peninsula

on which Port Arthur is located. It is perhaps the richest portion of Manchuria. After the cession had taken place, Japan was compelled in a subsequent treaty to recede the Liaotung Peninsula to China. It was the recession of that peninsula, the robbing of Japan of the fruits of her victory, that brought on the Russo-Japanese war.

Very well! *Had Japan at that time had the navy she now has*, she would never have been compelled to give up the Liaotung Peninsula and Port Arthur. She was forced to do it by a demonstration in her waters of the strength of the combined navies of Russia, Germany, and France.

The only reason she yielded on the one hand and the only reason the other nations made their demonstration to force her to yield on the other hand was her naval weakness at that time. Had Japan at that period had the navy she has to-day, the Liaotung Peninsula never would have been taken from her, a *casus belli* never would have existed between her and Russia thereafter, and the greatest conflict of modern times would have been averted by the ownership by Japan of six battle ships at the end of her war with China.

Does it impress Senators as to the importance of building battle ships, when we consider the treasure that Russia spent, the treasure that Japan spent, or the treasure lost that would have been saved as a matter of history by *six battle ships* at the time Japan was forced to give up the Liaotung Peninsula?

Again, after Japan had been forced to give up the Liaotung Peninsula, had Russia, before the outbreak of her war with Japan, had a *great first-class navy in Asiatic waters* there is no question in the mind of any student of eastern and oriental diplomacy that the difficulties between Russia and Japan would have been settled by diplomacy instead of upon the battlefield. These are illustrations vividly in the minds of all of us that a few battle ships on each side would have saved the conflict at last and the cause of it at first.

Mr. President, most wars of recent times have been settled by their navies; and what has been the cost of these wars? We talk about the great expense of four battle ships. Those four battle ships, as I have shown, before we had our war with Spain would have settled that conflict by diplomacy. We did not have them. We got into the conflict because of that.

What was the cost of that in money by the lowest estimate? More than one billion dollars, and those who take another view of it from what I do place the cost at more than \$1,400,000,000.

Was that all? No; the life of every soldier who fell beneath the flag.

AN ECONOMY.

"Economy!" "A stitch in time saves nine." *Four battle ships, costing a few million dollars, would have saved us hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of priceless lives in the Spanish conflict.*

I am amazed and astounded when Senators talk about "economy" in so grave a question as our national safety and our national honor. It is "economy" to maintain peace. It is *always extravagant to go to war*. We can maintain peace, as I have shown you from these historic examples in our own experience and under our very eyes, by an adequate preparation for war.

The expense of the Navy! Well, Mr. President, we are not the only good business nation in the world. The English are businesslike, perhaps the greatest commercial nation the world ever saw, and they have the greatest navy in the world. Those hard-headed, conservative business men and shopkeepers of Great Britain have as a matter of financial policy considered that to have a navy double the size of any other European country was for her the greatest "economy."

The English people are perhaps the best merchants the world ever saw, except only the ancient Phoenicians, in whose naval policy they concur. Has anybody ever supposed that they were building their navy for anything but reasons of "economy?" But they have considered the lessons of history, they have considered the lessons of our war with Spain, of Russia's war with Japan, and they have seen that the expenditure of a few million dollars on battle ships so as to make the navy so large that no nation could go to war with them was the best "economy" for their exchequer and the best prudence for the lives of their subjects.

Germany, Mr. President, is supposed to be a provident nation. Has anybody ever heard that the prudent, the saving, the cautious, and the commercial German people were not economical? And yet they are maintaining a great navy. Let no man suppose that it is the opinion of the German Emperor that does this.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. In one moment I will yield. He could not lift his finger upon this great naval national programme if

he was not backed up by the German people. Ever since he gave expression to that famous motto of statesmanship with which he started out, "Drang nach Osten"—Push to the East—and that other great commercial maxim, "Germans, our future is on the ocean," the German people have been back of him, and have reinforced him in his naval policy; and the German people, economical, prudent, farseeing, businesslike and wasting never a cent, have, as a matter of economy, embarked upon a policy of the greatest possible navy they can have.

Now, I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. PERKINS. I dislike exceedingly to interrupt the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. That is all right.

Mr. PERKINS. I simply rose to ask a question for information. Great Britain has the largest navy in the world. We are second only to Great Britain. Within the past few years she has been through a great war. I want to ask the Senator from Indiana if her navy prevented her from having the Boer war.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Without her navy she would have been totally helpless in the Boer war. It was her navy—

Mr. PERKINS. It did not prevent it.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. It did not prevent it, because it was exclusively a land war. It is getting late, or I would cite more examples. I say that but for her navy England would have been engaged not in innumerable, for I want to be moderate, but in numerous wars within the last fifty years. Whether the Senator thinks this or not, that seems to be the view of the British statesmen, backed up by the hard-headed, plodding, slow-thinking, sane, safe, and considerate commercial English people; and perhaps they know their business.

Now, I come to the French. Their providence in money matters is proverbial. Yet I shall show in a moment the number of battle ships that they have now laid down and that they have provided for. France, mark you, is a republic. Germany is a limited monarchy. We all know about England. Is it possible that these three most economical people in the world, in deciding on this great naval policy for themselves, have deliberately determined upon a policy of extravagance? No, Mr. President; they have determined upon a policy which will insure their people peace. That is the reason why they do it.

Mr. President, the frugality of Japan is known throughout the world. Every man who visits that wonderful Empire is consumed with admiration for the frugality as well as for the courtesy and the industry of that people. They are not spending an extra cent where they can help it. Their resources are not great; neither are Germany's resources great. Yet Japan, of necessity having to have an "economical" policy, is also building up a great navy.

Have Senators ever thought of the differences in the resources, for example, of Germany and the American Republic? They are not to be compared, they are only to be contrasted. Yet with comparatively meager resources she is building up one of the great navies of the world. I shall come in a moment to her naval programme.

Take, for example, the navy which Japan is building up. Japan with a niggardly soil upon her hillsides, Japan with not many resources, Japan with few mines, but Japan with a wonderful energy that is capturing the markets of the East—what is she building a navy for? To use it against anybody? To use it against China? No; for China has no navy. To use it against England? No; for England is her ally. To use it against France? No; for she makes loans in France. To use it against Russia? No; because Russia's navy is destroyed. To use it against Germany? No; because their interests do not conflict. Against whom, then? Against us? Certainly not. We are on friendly terms and I hope always shall be.

Mr. KEAN. We have Japanese loans also.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Perhaps we have. I do not know how much loans we have; but, anyhow, it could not be against us, because we are friendly. We opened their ports to the world.

Now, then, for whom is this great navy being built by Japan? Why, it is too clear. It is not being built for anybody. They are just wasting the people's money on purpose. They are building a navy as a practice, an adventure. It is too plain that they can not use this navy against anybody. It is too plain that the statesmen of Japan are taxing their people until those people's backs are bending under the burden for no purpose on earth.

Mr. President, I want to call attention to what we have paid for our Navy compared with other powers. I have heard that we have made extravagant appropriations. I have the figures here. It is just as well to consider figures once in a while in their large meaning. I find that the estimated wealth

is, of the United Kingdom, \$59,000,000,000; France, \$48,000,000,000; Germany, \$40,000,000,000; Italy, \$15,000,000,000; Russia, \$32,000,000,000, and the United States \$107,000,000,000.

According to our comparative wealth which our unprotectedness lies open to attack, our expenditure for naval appropriations for 1904, the time these figures stand for, was a fraction under one-tenth of 1 per cent, while that of Great Britain was over 2 per cent, that of France was 1.3 per cent. Ours was infinitely less, not a little less, not twice as small, but *tremendously smaller than the appropriation of any other naval power in the world compared with our resources.*

Now, I want to call the attention of Senators to another fact. In the *last seven years* Great Britain has spent in her naval programme \$1,200,000,000. The total appropriations for the United States Navy, beginning with 1883 (the practical beginning of the new navy), up to and including June 30, 1907, amount to \$1,244,651,029.94, or the same amount practically that Great Britain has spent in the *last seven years alone.*

Great Britain has spent in *seven years* last past as much as we have spent in the *last twenty years*, from the time that William C. Whitney began the construction of our modern Navy. This covers a period of twenty-four years, and represents all appropriations of every kind for naval purposes, including the conduct of naval operations during the war with Spain.

Mr. LODGE. If the Senator will allow me, I am sure he does not mean to do an injustice—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. No; I do not.

Mr. LODGE. To the ex-Secretary of the Navy. The new Navy was begun by Secretary, afterwards Senator, Chandler. The first three ships were built under his administration, and he did what was even more important—he secured from Congress the percentage limitation on the repair of ships, which put the old ships out and enabled us to get new ones.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I am very glad indeed for the Senator's correction. It has been stated so often, and it illustrates the point in this debate, that Mr. Whitney was the founder of the new Navy that I have taken it for granted, as I have seen so many things taken for granted here that are not investigated. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE. When the Senator arrays the expenditures of Great Britain, and says that in the seven years they have spent as much as we have spent in twenty-odd years, he must remember that a very much greater part of England's expenditures is made upon the maintenance and running of her immense fleet already built, and extending back for years. But if the Senator will take the programme for the building of new ships for the last five, six, seven, or eight years, aside from the running expenses of the Department, he will find an entirely different condition. I have it here stated.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I have it. It is 25 per cent of the total.

Mr. HALE. I am not talking about the total.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I am talking about new construction.

Mr. HALE. In the last few years we are beating all the world except England, and I think we are almost or quite up to her on new construction.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. No, Mr. President; I have the figures here.

Mr. McCREARY. The Senator from Indiana was just referring to the commencement of the new Navy. There is no doubt but that the appropriation of money was made and the first battle ship was built while Mr. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Now, Mr. President, I will not dwell longer upon the financial side of this question. I have shown the tremendous *economy in actual cash*, in human life, and in the progress of civilization itself which a comparatively small expenditure would have made in the recent history of this country, of Russia, and of Japan.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. GORE. I merely wish to inquire whether it is the practice in Japan to let contracts for battle ships exclusively to Japanese contractors, requiring them to be built exclusively in Japanese shipyards, or whether the Japanese Government lets contracts for battle ships to other bidders, without reference to the residence, citizenship, and nationality of bidders or the location of the shipyards?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I will say to the Senator that I have a very distinct impression, an impression so distinct, I will say, I might call it a fact—but I am determined this afternoon to be careful about every statement I make—that Japan has every Japanese shipyard filled with new construction of battle ships, and that, in addition, she is building so rapidly that she

has had one, and possibly two, constructed abroad. At all events, the building of the new navy of Japan is proceeding with great speed. That is as near as I can answer the Senator.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I will yield to the Senator.

Mr. HALE. The question raised by the Senator from Oklahoma is answered, I think, by the statement that the internal development of Japan has been such that within the last two or three years most of her building is in her own yards. Before that she went outside. I suppose what the Senator wanted to establish was the fact that Japan did not insist upon building everything at home with home material. That is undoubtedly true, but more so in the past than at present. However, the extent of the real programme of Japan is not so great as the Senator from Indiana believes. But that will be brought out later in the debate.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. GORE. I desire to ask the Senator from Maine a question. Is it true that Russia has recently contracted with English shipyards for the construction of six large battle ships, exceeding, I believe, the capacity of the *Dreadnought*?

Mr. HALE. No; I do not think that is true. It has been rumored, but there is no proof that it is true. Russia has made contracts heretofore and is now making contracts outside of her own country and her own yards. In fact, our yards have furnished ships for Russia.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Now, Mr. President, I come to the question of the comparative navies of the world as they are building to-day. It must be remembered that since the Russo-Japanese war the question of naval warfare has undergone a revolution, just as is always the case after a great war, and there is progress in naval construction. It is now considered by every naval authority in the world, I believe, without exception, that the approved type of a vessel both for offense and defense is the great battle ship of the *Dreadnought* type.

England has or is building of this type *eight* great battle ships unequaled in the world, the *Temeraire*, the *Bellerophon*, the *Superb*, the *St. Vincent*, the *Vanguard*, and the *Collingwood*, and has one more on this year's programme. She is also building what are called great armored cruisers, but those armored cruisers are equivalent to a battle ship. I have it upon the highest possible authority that within two weeks a great constructor of the British navy, who perhaps I ought not to name, has declared in private conversation that there is no substantial difference between the battle ships of the *Dreadnought* type and the armored cruisers of the eighteen and nineteen thousand ton type. It is a very easy device to which nations resort to call a new vessel not a battle ship, but a cruiser.

Of these cruisers she has now or building *five*, making substantially in all *thirteen of the most modern and powerful battle ships in the world.*

Of France there are *six* of the *Danton* class. That is, nearly 19,000 tons.

Mr. LODGE. Before the Senator leaves the English list—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. England has one of the large type of the *Dreadnought* afloat; she has three building, and three authorized, but not begun.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. And one more. That is what I said.

Mr. LODGE. I do not find the one more.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I am very much obliged to the Senator for confirming my own information.

Mr. LODGE. She has only one afloat and three building; that is all.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I said, and my words can be proven in the Record, that she has either building or afloat—

Mr. LODGE. Four.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Building makes it more important than if they were already afloat, because they are on the stocks. She has all told, authorized, building, and afloat, eight.

Mr. LODGE. The eighth I do not find on this list.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I have this authority directly from the Department itself.

Mr. LODGE. This is the official list that I hold in my hand, and I am looking for the eighth, but I do not find it.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. There is one more, and I shall tell the Senator how he will find it. It is on this year's programme. You will find it under that caption.

Mr. LODGE. It is not yet adopted.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Yes.

Mr. LODGE. Parliament has not passed the naval estimates this year.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. But it will pass it. There is no question about that.

Mr. LODGE. I am not speaking about what it will do.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. The Senator from Maine gave a statement of the Navy a moment ago and included these two battle ships.

Mr. LODGE. They have not begun on them yet.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. But they have authorized three or four.

Mr. LODGE. Now, about the cruisers. I only find three large cruisers.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. There are three of the *Invincible* type and two of the *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon* type, which makes five.

Mr. LODGE. The *Lord Nelson* is a battle ship and not a cruiser, and is no bigger than our *Connecticut*. She is not of the class I am speaking of—armored cruisers. The *Shannon*, the *Minotaur*, and the *Defense* are 14,000-ton cruisers. The only three big cruisers are the *Indomitable*, the *Inflexible*, and the *Invincible*, and those are building.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I think my information, which I am giving now—and the Senator is confirming it—is quite as accurate as that the Senator can have; and I find in this statement—

Mr. LODGE. I am not confirming it, I think.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Then, overthrowing it—whatever the Senator is doing.

Mr. LODGE. I am only trying to get the facts.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I do not know whether the Senator is insinuating that I am not giving the facts here or not.

Mr. LODGE. I am not insinuating anything, Mr. President. I am trying to get the facts as to the number of British ships.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. And I am trying to give them.

Mr. LODGE. And I have here before me the official statement, which shows one *Dreadnought*, three building of that class, and three which are authorized, and it shows three large armored cruisers building.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Now, is the Senator through?

Mr. LODGE. Yes; I believe I am for the moment.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. We have heard the naval policy of these other powers minimized. The *Danton* class is 18,350 tons. They are practically *Dreadnoughts*; and there are "six more of 21,000 tons each," which are proposed for this year.

Mr. HALE. France has no such programme as that.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. The Senator from Maine says that France has not. I say upon the authority which I hold in my hand here, which I am sure is the most accurate that can be obtained by our Government, that France has this programme for this year.

Germany has four now building. The first, the *Nassau*, has been launched.

Three of programme 1908. Money already voted, and to be begun at once.

For several succeeding years, THREE ADDITIONAL BATTLE SHIPS PER YEAR HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED.

In addition to these battle ships, armored cruisers to equal the English *Invincible* have been authorized at the rate of one per year, commencing 1906. THAT MAKES FOUR of the greatest war ships on all the oceans to be built EACH YEAR.

In Japan the actual facts could not be found, but we all know that they have the "*Satsuma* (19,200 tons) launched, of the *Dreadnought* class; *Aki* (19,800 tons) launched; and two battle ships (about 20,000 tons) to be laid down this summer." The world knows that much; and the world also knows that Japan like other nations know very little of what she really is doing.

That is as far as we can get information concerning the construction programme of the navy of Japan.

That is what other powers are doing. Why, then, should Senators hesitate about these four battle ships?

Consider Brazil. Even Brazil is now building in England three battle ships of 19,200 tons each—three *Dreadnoughts*. That is Brazil, mind you.

Mr. HALE. How many has she got now?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I do not know how many she has got now. Perhaps she is just building as we began to build our Navy some time ago. I shall come to our Navy in a moment.

When we find just what the naval programmes of other nations are, we find that this request of the President is modest compared with what they are actually doing.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Yes; I do.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator from Indiana has evidently given great attention to this subject, and I hope, before he con-

cludes his remarks, he will give us the benefit of his advice and judgment about how large a Navy we ought to have.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Yes; I will. I will, indeed. To begin with, I would say that the first thing is that, considering all that has been stated in figures and facts, we ought to begin it and, if necessary, end it by granting the prayer of the President of the United States, solemnly made to us at this juncture. If it eventuates next year that they are not needed, nothing is lost; we do not have to build any more. If it eventuates that they are needed, our failure to build them or start them will be an error which no sum of money can repair.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Yes; I do; certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suppose the Senator's information which he has been giving the Senate the benefit of is the result of an original investigation on his part?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. It is.

Mr. ALDRICH. We are here having a responsibility for legislation which is equal, from my standpoint, to the Executive responsibility, and I hope the Senator will be willing to state what his own personal judgment is about what the size of the American Navy should be, and that he will not fall back upon any other man's judgment, however exalted that personage may be.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I will give the Senator my independent judgment; and I am very much obliged to the Senator for his reference to the fact that this represents an original investigation hurriedly made by myself, which it does.

I can say that the limit at this particular juncture, as a matter of independent judgment, which I hesitate and am very loath to give, in view of the naval programmes of other nations, should be not less than four first-class battle ships, and, more preferably, five or six, for this year, at least. *Let every other power know, as they will know, that our resources are utilized and ready for conflict, and then, Senators, we shall have no conflict. I do not believe, myself, we shall, and I pray Heaven we shall not.*

It is just that feeling in my heart that makes me in favor of four battle ships at this juncture. The Senator from Rhode Island is no more careful of the people's money than I am, nor is the Senator from Maine. The Senator is no more economical than any other Senator here. He is equally patriotic with us. *It is a question of peace and a question of economy, not only of hundreds of millions of dollars, but of thousands of lives, that impels me to be in favor of four battle ships. If I had been in public life and had the opportunity before the Spanish war, I would have been in favor of four battle ships.*

Mr. ALDRICH. Will the Senator bear with me while I ask him another question?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. I have never been fortunate enough to have been connected in the Senate with any committees which have had to do with naval affairs, but I have taken great interest in discussions which have taken place in this Chamber from time to time, and I have noticed from year to year, sometimes from month to month, the standard of progress in naval construction and in naval vessels has been changed. I have been here long enough to have heard Senators and others discuss this question and decide that a certain type of vessel was the very best and highest type, was a perfected type, and yet it has been stated on this floor to-day by the Senator from Washington [Mr. PILES] that the American Navy is composed of obsolete ships.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President—

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I am coming to that myself.

Mr. ALDRICH. Now, does the Senator believe that we have at last arrived at perfection and that the type of ships which he is now advocating in an indefinite number will not be obsolete next year?

Mr. PILES rose.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Let me answer that. First of all, we are not advocating an indefinite number. We are advocating a definite number for this time, namely, four. Second, we do not propose, at least so far as my mind is upon the subject—and I think it absurd—that there should be a fixed naval programme as to increase or decrease, any more than that a business man should have a fixed idea that he will do a hundred thousand dollars more business this year, and no more and no less. It is a question of wisdom created by conditions.

Third, the Senator asked me if I expect that we have now reached perfection in naval architecture. No. I say to the

Senator we have not, nor have we in anything else human. It would be one of the most melancholy incidents of my life if I ever came to the conclusion that we had reached perfection or that human beings ever could reach perfection. There are some who have reached the point where they believe that there can be no more progress in this world; but I am one who believes that there is unending progress. There is progress even in fashions. The Senator would not for a moment think of arraying himself in such clothes as Daniel Webster wore in this Chamber. He keeps up with the styles.

Certainly, there will be changes. It was no doubt thought in the time of the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere* that the *Constitution* was the most perfect type; but the times change; the world moves; humans advance; and we must keep pace with them. Would the Senator say on that point that our Army should to-day be armed with Springfield rifles just because we had them on hand, left over from a former period? Would the Senator say that a farmer ought to stick to the old-style heavy plow, or that he should still cling to the flail, instead of the thrashing machine? Does the Senator think we have reached perfection in agricultural implements and that invention should cease?

Does not the Senator think it is good business for a farmer to get the most up-to-date machines as they appear to till his ground and harvest his crops? Does not the Senator get the newest and latest typewriter that will most easily do his work? Why should we not, therefore, keep pace with naval advance throughout the world? We have the richest country in the world—many times richer in resources than the other powers—and does the Senator think it is economy, just because we have battle ships of a certain type, now out of date, oldtimers, and almost out of condition, and because they are called "battle ships" that we should cling to them? I answer the Senator "No." We have not reached perfection in naval architecture; neither have we reached perfection in anything human; and we never will. That is one of the wisest ordinances of the Creator, that we are to progress, travel, discover, and invent, and then enjoy the fruits of the genius of man.

Now, Mr. President, another consideration—and I want to get through as soon as I can. You will observe in history and from immediate, recent, and contemporaneous facts that *it is the nation with the small navy that is always in trouble*. Take Turkey. The papers were full the other day of the fact that Italy was sending its fleet to Turkey. We hear that every year. Always some power is descending upon Turkey. Now, I call the attention of the Senator from Maine to the fact that Turkey has absolutely no potential navy, but that she has a navy only on paper.

Mr. HALE. I was going to ask the Senator whether he thinks that it is a pertinent illustration on this question to cite Turkey, which has no navy, as being powerless and defenseless and open to the assaults of other nations, when our nation already has the second navy in the world?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. No; I will show the Senator in a moment that we have not the second navy in the world.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator think that is a fair illustration under the circumstances?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. We will see. I am pointing that out, I will say to the Senator, to show that it is the undefended nations that get into trouble; that is, to the degree that they are undefended they get into trouble. For example, when Japan had her war with China she had a navy sufficient for that war, sufficient for China; but she did not have a navy sufficient for Russia, Germany, and France combined, and therefore she was robbed of the Liaotung Peninsula. If she had had six more battle ships, she would not have been robbed of it; and there would never have been a Russo-Japanese war. That is what I mean to show.

Take China. If China had had a navy commensurate to meet the navy of Japan, there would never have been any Chino-Japanese war. Every student of history knows that. Take the Central and South American States. They have been unmolested precisely to the extent that they have been powerful. Has any body troubled Chile? I have just cited the instance of Japan losing the Liaotung Peninsula.

Does the Senator, does any Senator—but I will withdraw the question before it is asked—want us to become another Spain? Why, Spain had on paper—and not only on paper, but in the opinion of every admiralty in Europe—a navy equal to our Navy at the beginning of the Spanish war, but as a matter of fact it was obsolete. It was not the "man behind the gun" that lost the battle of Santiago, so far as the Spaniards were concerned. They were brave men; they died at their posts, with few exceptions; but the ships could not move at their registered speed; they were deficient; they were defective; they

were obsolete, and while they were all right on paper they were all wrong in battle; and Spain lost her possessions and received the greatest humiliation that ever fell to the proud people of the Cid. Does any Senator want us to go to war with a fleet of that kind?

The Senator from Maine asked the Senator from Washington a little bit ago about our own Navy. The Senator said that we had thirty-one battle ships. Now, Mr. President, that is true, so far as the names on paper are concerned, but of those battle ships eleven, in view of the developments of recent naval warfare, are out of date. They are of too low tonnage. Some of them have been in commission so long that they must soon go out of commission. Six of those eleven are in need of most extensive overhauling. Eleven of our battle ships in a modern war with any modern power would be useful chiefly for coast-defense purposes. Of the remainder of our battle ships, we have but two of the *Dreadnought* class, and they are building. That is all we have got, and if we authorize four more we will have only six of the *Dreadnought* class—fewer than any first-class power in the world has, according to the programmes already completed and adopted.

Mr. President, that is all I have to say about our Navy, but I want to call attention to this, because I do not want to leave anything out. I heard a point made on the floor in one of those private discussions that sometimes are so persuasive. It was asked why should we build any battle ships when we are now 1,200 officers short? Why, Mr. President, that we are 1,200 officers short is not the case. In the first place, that estimate includes the full manning of every ship of every kind we have, from the *Dakota* to a scow, in commission and out of commission. In the second place—

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I do, certainly.

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to call the Senator's attention to the testimony of the Secretary of the Navy before the House committee, in which he stated that we were eighteen hundred and forty-six officers short to-day to man the ships we have in service and those that are building.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I knew the Senator was going to make that point, and that is the reason I made it myself. Mr. President, why does not the Senator go further and tell the Senate the Secretary's and the President's reason for that? I hold in my hand a message from the President of the United States sent to us two years ago, and I think he has repeated it once, begging us to pass a law concerning the personnel. There is an abundance of officers in the lower ranks for every ship we have got or contemplate, but Senators and Representatives have not been willing to pass a personnel law so that the midshipmen could take the rank of officers. Every battle ship, I believe, has on board from eighteen to twenty-two midshipmen. There are plenty of officers if you will only give them all rank.

Why Congress has not done that at the repeated demands of the Department and of the President I do not know. There are plenty of officers, but they are young officers. Why do not Senators and Representatives make way for them in active service? The President, in this impressive message which I hold in my hand, shows that by reason of this we show an apparent lack of officers, which really does not exist, because we have the men, but we have not got the rank; that is all.

But he also shows another startling fact. The captains in the navy of Great Britain are of an average age of 35 years; in the French navy, 47 years; in the German navy, 42 years; in the Japanese navy, 38 years, and in the United States Navy, 55 years; and the discrepancies in ages of admirals and commanders is even worse. That is the answer to the statement, which is another paper statement, true on paper but not true in fact, that we have not enough officers. We have enough officers, in fact, if you will give them the rank.

It is strange that America, the youngest nation in the world, should not have her Navy manned by men who are at least as young as those of other powers. The average age of our captains is 55, while that of the English captains is 35. The average age of seagoing flag officers is, in the navy of Great Britain, 45 years and in ours 59 years.

Remove the impediments, and the officers are there. Besides, if you authorize these battle ships, it would take three or four years to build them, and in that time the Naval Academy could graduate many more officers. They are already there and are open to the Navy, and if they are given rank they will add from 600 to 800 or 900 more first-class and well-educated officers.

Here is another consideration that I want to lay before the Senate. If this country were divided by the Mississippi River into two countries, each country would have a great navy.

Each would be rich enough and proud enough to maintain an independent navy as large as the one we now have. Does the fact that we are not a divided nation, but a united Republic, change the fact that we have two great sea lines of the world on two different coasts? Does any man question the fact that if the Mississippi River divided this country in two there would be a great navy on either coast? Is there any reason why there should not be an equally great navy on the same coasts because this country is one country? We have got to come to it.

A FLEET ON EITHER OCEAN.

As I said the other day, the people of the country are demanding that *we shall have an equally great navy on either coast*. I think the consensus of opinion of the people of America is that the fleet now on the Pacific ought never to leave those waters; and I do not believe the American people would ever permit it to be ordered away if we had facilities there for overhauling it, for cleaning it, and for putting it in repair. The exigencies and the conditions throughout the world, our two great coast lines—coast lines greater than those of any other three nations in the world put together—demand that we shall have as one Republic what we certainly would have if we were two republics—a navy on either ocean.

Now, Mr. President, I wish the attention of Senators to this. I do not know that it will be very influential with their minds, but with my mind it is. We are about to vote upon this naval programme asked for by the President. I ask each Senator when he casts his vote to think of this question: *How would foreign nations have you cast your vote to-night? How would England or Germany or France or Japan have you cast your votes, if either one of them could dictate it? Does anybody believe that the chancellors of the world, who are looking on this vote which will occur in a few minutes, would not rejoice if the President's request is defeated?*

I think, Mr. President, that in a grave and purely national question like this it is a matter of determining influence, at least to my mind, to vote as the consensus of the American people would have me vote and not as the consensus of foreign statesmen would have me vote.

Here is another question, a practical question, a serious question. Suppose it were possible that that should occur which all of us so fervently pray may not occur, but that which in the past has occurred, certainly and with the wisest men not being able to foresee it. Suppose war should eventuate between us and any country for any cause. What will those who vote against this solemn prayer of the Commander in Chief say to the American people for that vote for unpreparedness? So far as I am concerned, as one who does not want war but above all peace, I do not want that responsibility upon me. It is something that you may smile at to-night, but if that dread hour came, you could not smile in the face of indignation of the American people who would rightfully demand an accounting.

THE APPEAL OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Mr. President and Senators, the Chief Executive of the nation, in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the Navy, says:

There is imposed upon me the solemn responsibility of advising the Congress of the measures vitally necessary to secure the peace and welfare of the Republic in the event of international complications which are even remotely possible. Having in view this solemn responsibility, I earnestly advise that the Congress now provide four battle ships of the most advanced type.

Does any man in any country think that a President of the American people would utter those words lightly? Is any Senator, no matter how much we may get fixed to an idea, willing to say that the President does not know what he is about? I call the attention of Senators to the fact that our present President of the United States is, by the actual record of facts accomplished, the greatest peacemaker in the world. It was upon his brow that the laurels of the Nobel peace prize were laid. It was his arm that stretched out and stopped that awful conflict which set every river of Manchuria running red to the sea and convulsed the world with horror.

Theodore Roosevelt did that. He was the only man in all the world who had the initiative and daring and the confidence of mankind sufficient to do it. His whole record has been that of a man who prays for peace and who compels peace. Is it possible that such a man, a man of whom to-night, regardless of party, all Americans are proud, and who, as one of the first English periodicals the other day said, looms mountainously high as the first citizen of the world, is praying for this little increase to the Navy for light causes?

I call the attention of Senators to the fact that it was he who convened or set those forces in motion that convened The Hague Conference the time before last. It was he who more than anybody else except one ruler of a monarchy urged that the nations should proceed with disarmament. It was his fondest prayer, as the record of his life shows, that that would be accomplished.

At that time he proposed no increase in the Navy. But The Hague Conference met; twice it has met. Twice his best efforts for disarmament have proved fruitless. Other nations of the world go ahead in building up great navies. They have outclassed us completely in modern battle ships. We are not in the second class, in fact. We are not in second place in the *Dreadnought* class, which is the type of the modern battle ship. No, we are in a far lower position.

Now, when the President, who, as I have said, by the consensus of the world is the first peacemaker on this earth, has failed to get the nations to agree to disarm, and comes and asks for four battle ships to match the six that France is building and the eight that England is building, and the four that Germany will build each year till 1947 (all this, too, in addition to the mighty and modern navies those powers already have) shall we haggle about the few million dollars that we must spend to build them, which may save, if the Spanish war is an example, hundreds of millions of dollars? Which is "economy?"

I want to say just one word of appeal to my friends upon the other side of the Chamber, and that is this: I think every man knows that this is not a partisan question. War is not a partisan question, once we face it or the danger of it or get into it. We can not "play politics" with a thing of this kind. It is a patriotic question, if it is any question at all. We are trifling with the people and worse than trifling with the people if we are merely doing this for vanity and the "playing of politics." I appeal to all Senators, quite as much to Senators on this side as to those on the other side, because there are many votes against this measure upon this side, let all considerations of partisanship go and regard this question as a question of preparation to preserve the peace. Let us rise to the height of patriotism.

Mr. President, I know the word has gone around to "stand by the committee." It is a cry which I respect. I usually do it myself. I think every Senator of experience here usually "stands by the committee." Usually it is a legitimate cry. But it is not a legitimate cry under these circumstances if you are doing anything more than trifling. If we are in favor of this programme and are in earnest, then it is not a consideration. I do not answer it by an appeal to stand by the President, but I do answer it by an appeal to stand by the country. I do answer it by an appeal to make sure of that peace which we all cherish equally.

LET US ACT SO THAT WAR WILL NEVER COME.

I call attention to the fact as to what navies have done in the past. I wish I had time to refer to it more extensively. But I call attention to the fact that almost from the beginning of history clear up until the present time it has been the navies which have defended liberty and advanced civilization. It was the navy of the Greeks at Salamis that drove back the Persian invaders. It was the navy of Octavius at Actium that overthrew the combination of Antony and Cleopatra. It was the Christian navy of Venice which at Lepanto drove back the Moslem hordes, saved Europe for Christianity, and changed the history of the world. It was the navy of England which at Trafalgar first halted the power of Napoleon and started his inevitable fall.

It has been our Navy that has won every one of our foreign wars. If there is no possibility of war—and I hope there is not—then every dollar that is spent for this purpose is a theft of the people's money. If there is any possibility of war, then our Navy ought to be upon a basis equal to it.

Mr. President, I have concluded. We ask these ships not for war, but for peace. With all my soul I pray God that war may never come; but let us to-day act so that war never can come. If it does come, we can not build ships when hostile guns are thundering. The conflict would be ended before a keel could be laid. We can not buy ships during the struggle; they are contraband and prohibited.

The Commander in Chief solemnly asks for these ships. The American people, as shown by the clippings which the Senator from Washington [Mr. PILES] has read, ask these ships.

Senators, they ask them of us in the name of peace, which these ships will guarantee and preserve.

They ask them in the name of the nation's interests, which the very existence of these ships will secure from molestation.

They ask it in the name of the nation's honor, which these ships will guard, uphold, and defend.

They ask it in the name of the women and children who will be made widows and orphans if war should ever come; and our votes to-night should be that such a war never may come.

This hour may come to be historic. Our gallant American Navy is itself on its knees before the American Congress begging for this reinforcement. Its Commander in Chief is praying for this reinforcement. The American people—Senators, do not doubt it—are demanding that we accede to their request. His-

tory sustains them all. The future warns us to take this measure of simple prudence. Let us do it, Senators. Let us do it, and build such a white squadron that it may always be painted in the white garniture of peace and never with the dull tints of war. Let us make our Navy so powerful that the flag above it will float over the most modern navy of the most modern of peoples—a people that will do no wrong or injustice to anyone and that will suffer wrong and injustice from no one.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, it is so late that, while I hope the discussion is nearly at an end, it will be impossible to finish it to-night.

Mr. CULLOM rose.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Missouri desires an executive session, and I suppose the Senator from Illinois rose to make such a motion.

Mr. CULLOM. Yes.

Mr. HALE. Very well.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, April 25, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 24, 1908.

UNITED STATES JUDGE.

Milton Dwight Purdy, of Minnesota, to be United States district judge for the district of Minnesota, vice William Lochren, resigned.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. William S. Cowles to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 23d day of April, 1908, vice Rear-Admiral Samuel W. Very, retired.

Commander Alexander Sharp, an additional number in grade, to be a captain in the Navy from the 23d day of April, 1908, vice Commander York Noel, promoted.

Pay Inspector Charles S. Williams to be a pay director in the Navy from the 5th day of April, 1908, vice Pay Director Lawrence G. Boggs, retired.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Medical Department.

Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major from April 22, 1908, vice Ives, retired from active service.

POSTMASTERS.

INDIANA.

Robert F. Brammer to be postmaster at Albany, Delaware County, Ind., in place of Robert F. Brammer. Incumbent's commission expires April 27, 1908.

Robert H. Bryson to be postmaster at Indianapolis, Marion County, Ind., in place of Henry W. Bennett, resigned.

Hugh S. Espey to be postmaster at Rising Sun, Ohio County, Ind., in place of Hugh S. Espey. Incumbent's commission expired April 21, 1908.

LOUISIANA.

Mary G. Pearsall to be postmaster at Bogalusa, Washington Parish, La. Office became Presidential April 1, 1908.

Mildred P. T. Prescott to be postmaster at Litcher, St. James Parish, La., in place of Mildred P. T. Prescott. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1908.

MINNESOTA.

Edward L. Bjorkquist to be postmaster at Moorhead, Clay County, Minn., in place of Edward L. Bjorkquist. Incumbent's commission expires April 27, 1908.

Lemuel S. Briggs to be postmaster at Princeton, Millelacs County, Minn., in place of William Cordiner. Incumbent's commission expired March 4, 1908.

NEW JERSEY.

Charles L. Flanigan to be postmaster at Riverton, Burlington County, N. J., in place of Ogden H. Mattis, removed.

NEW YORK.

Robert J. Buck to be postmaster at Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., in place of Robert J. Buck. Incumbent's commission expired April 19, 1908.

A. M. Lanpher to be postmaster at Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., in place of Alfred G. Boshart. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

NORTH DAKOTA.

George F. Abelein to be postmaster at Anamoose, McHenry County, N. Dak., in place of Albert Albrecht, resigned.

OREGON.

William H. Leitner to be postmaster at Huntington, Baker County, Oreg., in place of William H. Leitner. Incumbent's commission expires April 27, 1908.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Harry B. Clary to be postmaster at Grampian, Clearfield County, Pa., in place of Harry B. Clary. Incumbent's commission expired April 9, 1908.

William H. Flora to be postmaster at Wrightsville, York County, Pa., in place of William H. Flora. Incumbent's commission expires April 27, 1908.

TENNESSEE.

John P. Gibbs to be postmaster at Dresden, Weakley County, Tenn. Office became Presidential April 1, 1908.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 24, 1908.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Herbert Morissey, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Plymouth, in the State of Massachusetts.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Robert B. Higgins to be a commander in the Navy from the 30th day of January, 1908, vice Commander Isaac S. K. Reeves, promoted.

Midshipman Robert W. Spofford to be an ensign in the Navy from the 13th day of February, 1908.

Boatswain George E. Plander, on the active list of the Navy, to be a chief boatswain, to rank with, but after, ensign, on the retired list of the Navy, from the 7th day of May, 1908, the date upon which he will be retired, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 29, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Kent C. Melhorn and Lee W. McGuire, citizens of Ohio, to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 11th day of April, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

POSTMASTERS.

INDIANA.

Samuel P. Yenne to be postmaster at Shoals, Martin County, Ind.

KANSAS.

Charles Hodgson to be postmaster at Mulvane, Sumner County, Kans.

George W. Hook to be postmaster at Sabetha, Nemaha County, Kans.

M. M. Michael to be postmaster at Burrton, Harvey County, Kans.

MICHIGAN.

Charles H. Baird to be postmaster at Holly, Oakland County, Mich.

MONTANA.

Lottie M. Conyngham to be postmaster at Kendall, Fergus County, Mont.

NEBRASKA.

James H. Overman to be postmaster at Stella, Richardson County, Nebr.

William Royer to be postmaster at Seward, Seward County, Nebr.

NEW JERSEY.

Thomas J. Knight to be postmaster at Stanhope, Sussex County, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA.

David Farrell to be postmaster at West Middlesex, Mercer County, Pa.

Caroline E. Hall to be postmaster at Swarthmore, Delaware County, Pa.

John Roland to be postmaster at New Holland, Lancaster County, Pa.

UTAH.

William Glasmann to be postmaster at Ogden, Weber County, Utah.

Stephen W. Ross to be postmaster at Lehi, Utah County, Utah.

WASHINGTON.

John O. Wilson to be postmaster at Cosmopolis, Chehalis County, Wash.

WISCONSIN.

Irving L. Bonniwell to be postmaster at Hartford, Washington County, Wis.

Warren I. Griffin to be postmaster at Viola, Richland County, Wis.

Charles Pfeifer to be postmaster at Plymouth, Sheboygan County, Wis.

George A. Robbins to be postmaster at Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan County, Wis.

Eugene S. Turner to be postmaster at Port Washington, Ozaukee County, Wis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 24, 1908.

[Continuation of the legislative day of Monday, April 20, 1908.]

The recess having expired, at 11.30 o'clock a. m. the House was called to order by the Speaker.

RAILROAD TRACKS TO WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

The SPEAKER. The pending question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill H. R. 20120, which was, by unanimous consent, substituted for the bill originally embraced in the motion of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH].

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. PAYNE. I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present. The doors will be closed. The Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members. As many as favor the motion will, as their names are called, answer "aye," as many as are opposed will answer "no," and those present and not voting will answer "present." The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 249, answered "present" 13, not voting 125, as follows:

YEAS—249.

Adair	Douglas	Jones, Va.	Porter
Adamson	Draper	Jones, Wash.	Pray
Aiken	Driscoll	Kahn	Rayney
Alexander, Mo.	Durey	Kelfer	Randell, Tex.
Alexander, N. Y.	Dwight	Keliher	Rauch
Allen	Ellerbe	Kennedy, Iowa	Reeder
Ames	Ellis, Mo.	Kennedy, Ohio	Reynolds
Andrus	Ellis, Oreg.	Kinkaid	Rhinock
Ansberry	Englebright	Kipp	Richardson
Anthony	Esch	Kitchin, Claude	Robinson
Ashbrook	Fairchild	Knapp	Rothermel
Bannon	Favrot	Knopf	Russell, Mo.
Barclay	Ferris	Knowland	Russell, Tex.
Bartlett, Ga.	Fitzgerald	Küstermann	Ryan
Bartlett, Nev.	Floyd	Lamar, Mo.	Sabath
Bates	Foss	Lamb	Saunders
Beale, Pa.	Foster, Ill.	Laning	Scott
Beall, Tex.	Foster, Ind.	Law	Shackleford
Bede	Foster, Vt.	Lee	Sherwood
Bell, Ga.	Foulkrod	Lenahan	Sims
Birdsall	French	Lever	Slemp
Bonyuge	Fuller	Lewis	Smith, Cal.
Booher	Fulton	Lindbergh	Smith, Iowa
Bowers	Gaines, Tenn.	Littlefield	Smith, Mich.
Boyd	Gardner, Mich.	Lloyd	Smith, Mo.
Brodhead	Gardner, N. J.	Longworth	Smith, Tex.
Brownlow	Garner	Loud	Snapp
Burgess	Garrett	Loudenslager	Southwick
Burleson	Gilbams	Lovering	Sparkman
Burton, Del.	Gillespie	McCall	Sperry
Butler	Gillett	McGavin	Spight
Byrd	Glass	McGuire	Stafford
Calder	Gedwin	McHenry	Stanley
Calderhead	Goldfogle	McKinlay, Cal.	Stephens, Tex.
Candler	Gordon	McKinley, Ill.	Sterling
Capron	Granger	McKinney	Sulloway
Carter	Gregg	McLachlan, Cal.	Sulzer
Cary	Griggs	McLaughlin, Mich.	Talbot
Chapman	Gronna	McMillan	Taylor, Ala.
Clark, Mo.	Hackett	McMorran	Taylor, Ohio
Clayton	Hackney	Macon	Thistlewood
Cocks, N. Y.	Hale	Madden	Thomas, Ohio
Cole	Hamilton, Iowa	Madison	Tirrell
Cook, Colo.	Hamilton, Mich.	Mann	Tou Velle
Cook, Pa.	Haskins	Marshall	Townsend
Cooper, Tex.	Hawley	Maynard	Underwood
Cousins	Hay	Miller	Volstead
Cox, Ind.	Hayes	Mondell	Waldo
Craig	Heflin	Moon, Pa.	Wanger
Cravens	Helm	Moore, Tex.	Washburn
Crawford	Henry, Tex.	Morse	Webb
Crumpacker	Hinshaw	Mouser	Weeks
Dalzell	Hitchcock	Murdock	Wheeler
Darragh	Holliday	Murphy	Willett
Davenport	Houston	Needham	Williams
Davidson	Howland	Nelson	Wilson, Ill.
Davis, Minn.	Hubbard, W. Va.	Nicholls	Wilson, Pa.
Dawson	Hughes, N. J.	O'Connell	Wood
De Armond	Hull, Tenn.	Olcott	Woodyard
Denby	Humphreys, Wash.	Padgett	Young
Denver	Humphreys, Miss.	Page	
Diekema	James, Oille M.	Parker, S. Dak.	
Dixon	Jenkins	Payne	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—13.

Bennet, N. Y.	Hamlin	McDermott	Slayden
Gaines, W. Va.	Hardwick	Moon, Tenn.	
Goebel	Hardy	Roberts	
Goulden	Kimball	Sherman	

NOT VOTING—125.

Acheson	Edwards, Ky.	Hull, Iowa	Perkins
Barchfeld	Fassett	Jackson	Peters
Bartholdt	Finley	James, Addison D.	Pollard
Bennett, Ky.	Flood	Johnson, Ky.	Pou
Bingham	Focht	Johnson, S. C.	Powers
Boutell	Fordney	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Pratt
Bradley	Fornes	Lafean	Prince
Brantley	Fowler	Lamar, Fla.	Pujo
Broussard	Gardner, Mass.	Landis	Ransdell, La.
Brumm	Gill	Langley	Reid
Brundidge	Graft	Lassiter	Riordan
Burke	Graham	Lawrence	Rodenberg
Burleigh	Greene	Leake	Rucker
Burnett	Haggott	Legare	Sheppard
Burton, Ohio	Hall	Litley	Sherley
Caldwell	Hamill	Lindsay	Small
Campbell	Hammond	Livingston	Steenerson
Carlin	Harding	Lorimer	Stevens, Minn.
Caulfield	Harrison	Lowden	Sturgiss
Chaney	Haugen	McCreary	Tawney
Clark, Fla.	Henry, Conn.	McLain	Thomas, N. C.
Cockran	Hepburn	Malby	Vreeland
Conner	Higgins	Moore, Pa.	Wallace
Cooper, Pa.	Hill, Conn.	Mudd	Watkins
Cooper, Wis.	Hill, Miss.	Norris	Watson
Coudrey	Hobson	Nye	Weems
Currier	Howard	Olmsted	Weisse
Cushman	Howell, N. J.	Overstreet	Wiley
Davey, La.	Howell, Utah	Parker, N. J.	Wolf
Dawes	Hubbard, Iowa	Parsons	
Dunwell	Huff	Patterson	
Edwards, Ga.	Hughes, W. Va.	Pearre	

So the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

For the day:

Mr. POWERS with Mr. PRATT.

Until April 28:

Mr. LOWDEN with Mr. HARRISON.

Mr. CAULFIELD with Mr. HARDY.

Until further notice:

Mr. GRAHAM with Mr. PETERS.

Mr. TAWNEY with Mr. WOLF.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota with Mr. WEISSE.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut with Mr. LASSITER.

Mr. MCCREARY with Mr. HOWARD.

Mr. GREENE with Mr. LAMAR of Florida.

Mr. COUDREY with Mr. HOBSON.

Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky with Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia.

Mr. ADDISON D. JAMES with Mr. KIMBALL.

Mr. MUDD with Mr. WALLACE.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania with Mr. WILEY.

Mr. HULL of Iowa with Mr. SLAYDEN.

Mr. HEPBURN with Mr. LIVINGSTON.

Mr. LANGLEY with Mr. HAMLIN.

Mr. ROBERTS with Mr. BROUSSARD.

Mr. HAGGOTT with Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN.

Mr. BARTHOLDT with Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana.

Mr. CHANEY with Mr. HILL of Mississippi.

Mr. FASSETT with Mr. HARDWICK.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia with Mr. RUCKER.

Mr. CALDER with Mr. HAMILL.

Mr. BENNET of New York with Mr. FURNES.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia with Mr. BRANTLEY.

Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. BRUNDIDGE.

Mr. BURKE with Mr. BURNETT.

Mr. BURLEIGH with Mr. CALDWELL.

Mr. BURTON of Ohio with Mr. CARLIN.

Mr. CAMPBELL with Mr. CLARK of Florida.

Mr. CONNER with Mr. COCKRAN.

Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania with Mr. FLOOD.

Mr. CUSHMAN with Mr. GILL.

Mr. DUNWELL with Mr. WATKINS.

Mr. FOCHT with Mr. HAMMOND.

Mr. FORDNEY with Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina.

Mr. HARDING with Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky.

Mr. HAUGEN with Mr. LEAKE.

Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey with Mr. LEGARE.

Mr. LAFEAN with Mr. MCDERMOTT.

Mr. JACKSON with Mr. MOON of Tennessee.

Mr. LAWRENCE with Mr. McLAIN.

Mr. PARSONS with Mr. 'POU.

Mr. OLMSTED with Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana.

Mr. PEARRE with Mr. REID.

Mr. POLLARD with Mr. SHEPPARD.

Mr. RODENBERG with Mr. SMALL.

Mr. STURGISS with Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina.

Mr. MALBY with Mr. PATTERSON.

Mr. OVERSTREET with Mr. PUJO.
Mr. PRINCE with Mr. SHERLEY.
For the session:
Mr. BRADLEY with Mr. GOULDEN.
Mr. SHERMAN with Mr. RIORDAN.
Mr. CURRIER with Mr. FINLEY.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker—
The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?
Mr. BURLESON. For the purpose of presenting a privileged motion under the rules.
The SPEAKER. The Chair will try to recognize the gentleman a little later.
Mr. BURLESON. That is satisfactory, Mr. Speaker.

PRIVATE PENSIONS.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 603) granting an increase of pension to John A. M. La Pierre, with various Senate amendments thereto, and move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments. If I may be permitted a moment, I will say that this bill contains various pension bills that have passed both Houses. Those bills passed this House as individual bills, and went to the Senate, and were by that body put into an omnibus bill and passed at the same rate as they passed the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Hampshire moves to suspend the rules and concur in the following Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. 603) granting an increase of pension to John A. M. La Pierre. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.

During the reading,

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of this bill be dispensed with, the gentleman from New Hampshire having fully explained the object of the amendments.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. There was so much disorder in the House it was impossible to hear what the gentleman from Indiana said, and—

The SPEAKER. This is a House omnibus pension bill with Senate amendments, and the motion is to suspend the rules and agree to the Senate amendments.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I do not know what the gentleman from Indiana did, but if he did not call for a second, I do so, in order that the chairman of the committee may explain the legislation.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I understand, Mr. Speaker, that a number of single House bills were embodied in a Senate omnibus bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk is not reading anything but the Senate amendments, and it seems to the Chair that as the matter contained in the bill is matter that the House is to vote on, the better practice is to have it read.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, undoubtedly.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of securing an explanation of the legislation from the gentleman from New Hampshire, the chairman of the committee and in charge of the bill, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules a second is ordered. The gentleman from New Hampshire is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Mississippi to twenty minutes.

Mr. SULLOWAY. What is desired by the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. An explanation of the amendments.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I stated it as well as I could that these bills were passed as individual bills by the House, some 400 of them, and they went to the Senate, and without any amendments passed the Senate, and without any amendments come back—

Mr. SULZER. Mr. Speaker, this is a very interesting conversation, but we can not hear it.

Mr. SULLOWAY. The gentleman should come to the front then. That is all there is in it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand from the gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr. Speaker, that these are House bills without any real amendments upon the part of the Senate, which simply passed them in an omnibus shape. I called for a second with a view of having an explanation made to the House. I shall reserve the balance of my time unless the gentleman desires—

Mr. SULLOWAY. I call for a vote, Mr. Speaker.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This is upon the passage of the bill?

The SPEAKER. This is upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken and there were—yeas 236, nays 4, answered "present" 27, not voting 120, as follows:

YEAS—236.

Adair	Draper	Humphrey, Wash.	Padgett
Adamson	Driscoll	Humphreys, Miss.	Page
Alken	Durey	Johnson, Ky.	Parker, S. Dak.
Alexander, Mo.	Dwight	Johnson, S. C.	Payne
Alexander, N. Y.	Ellerbe	Jones, Va.	Perkins
Allen	Ellis, Mo.	Jones, Wash.	Pollard
Andrus	Ellis, Oreg.	Kahn	Porter
Ansberry	Englebright	Keifer	Pratt
Anthony	Esch	Kelher	Pray
Bannon	Favrot	Kennedy, Iowa	Rainey
Bartholdt	Ferris	Kennedy, Ohio	Rauch
Bartlett, Ga.	Fitzgerald	Kinkaid	Reeder
Bates	Floyd	Kipp	Reynolds
Beale, Pa.	Fordney	Kitchin, Claude	Rhinock
Bede	Foss	Knapp	Richardson
Bell, Ga.	Foster, Ill.	Knopf	Robinson
Birdsall	Foster, Ind.	Knowland	Rodenberg
Bonyne	Foster, Vt.	Kuftermann	Rothermel
Booher	Foulkrod	Lafean	Russell, Mo.
Boyd	French	Lamar, Mo.	Ryan
Brodhead	Fuller	Laning	Scott
Brownlow	Fulton	Lassiter	Shackelford
Burleigh	Gaines, Tenn.	Lawrence	Sherley
Burton, Del.	Gardner, Mich.	Lee	Sherwood
Butler	Gardner, N. J.	Lenahan	Sims
Calder	Gilhams	Lever	Smith, Iowa
Calderhead	Gillett	Lewis	Smith, Mo.
Caldwell	Godwin	Lloyd	Snapp
Campbell	Goebel	Longworth	Southwick
Capron	Goldfogle	Loud	Sperry
Carter	Gordon	Loudenslager	Stafford
Cary	Graff	Lovering	Stanley
Chapman	Granger	McDermott	Steenerson
Clark, Fla.	Gregg	McGavin	Sterling
Clark, Mo.	Griggs	McGuire	Sulloway
Cocks, N. Y.	Gronna	McHenry	Sulzer
Cole	Hackett	McKinley, Ill.	Talbott
Conner	Hackney	McKinney	Taylor, Ohio
Cook, Colo.	Hale	McLachlan, Cal.	Thistlewood
Cook, Pa.	Hamilton, Iowa	McMorran	Thomas, N. C.
Cooper, Tex.	Hamilton, Mich.	Macon	Thomas, Ohio
Cooper, Wis.	Hammond	Madden	Tirrell
Cousins	Harding	Madison	Tou Velle
Cox, Ind.	Haskins	Mann	Townsend
Cravens	Haugen	Miller	Underwood
Crawford	Hawley	Mondell	Volstead
Crumpacker	Hay	Moon, Tenn.	Vreeland
Cushman	Hayes	Moore, Tex.	Waldo
Dalzell	Helm	Morse	Wanger
Darragh	Hinshaw	Mouser	Washburn
Davenport	Hitchcock	Murdoch	Watson
Davis, Minn.	Holiday	Murphy	Weeks
Dawson	Houston	Needham	Wheeler
De Armond	Howell, N. J.	Nelson	Williams
Denby	Howland	Nicholls	Wilson, Ill.
Denver	Hubbard, Iowa	Norris	Wilson, Pa.
Diekema	Hubbard, W. Va.	Nye	Wood
Dixon	Hughes, N. J.	O'Connell	Woodyard
Douglas	Hull, Tenn.	Olcott	Young

NAYS—4.

Beall, Tex. Byrd Russell, Tex. Sheppard

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—27.

Bennet, N. Y.	Garner	Hardy	Roberts
Brantley	Garrett	Heflin	Sabath
Burgess	Gillespie	Henry, Tex.	Slemp
Candler	Glass	James, Oille M.	Smith, Tex.
Fairchild	Goulden	Kimball	Splight
Finley	Hamlin	Lamb	Watkins
Gaines, W. Va.	Hardwick	McKinlay, Cal.	

NOT VOTING—120.

Acheson	Dunwell	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Pearre
Ames	Edwards, Ga.	Lamar, Fla.	Peters
Ashbrook	Edwards, Ky.	Landis	Pou
Barchfeld	Fassett	Langley	Powers
Barclay	Flood	Law	Prince
Bartlett, Nev.	Focht	Leake	Pujo
Bennett, Ky.	Fornes	Legare	Randell, Tex.
Bingham	Fowler	Litley	Randell, La.
Boutell	Gardner, Mass.	Lindbergh	Reld
Bowers	Gill	Lindsay	Riordan
Bradley	Graham	Littlefield	Rucker
Broussard	Greene	Livingston	Saunders
Brumm	Haggott	Lorimer	Sherman
Brundidge	Hall	Lowden	Slayden
Burke	Hamill	McCall	Small
Burleson	Harrison	McCreary	Smith, Cal.
Burnett	Henry, Conn.	McLain	Smith, Mich.
Burton, Ohio	Hepburn	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sparkman
Carlin	Higgins	McMillan	Stephens, Tex.
Caulfield	Hill, Conn.	Malby	Stevens, Minn.
Chaney	Hill, Miss.	Marshall	Sturgiss
Clayton	Hobson	Maynard	Tawney
Cockran	Howard	Moore, Pa.	Taylor, Ala.
Cooper, Pa.	Howell, Utah	Moore, Pa.	Wallace
Coudrey	Huff	Mudd	Webb
Craig	Hughes, W. Va.	Olmost	Weems
Currier	Hull, Iowa	Overstreet	Weisse
Davey, La.	Jackson	Parker, N. J.	Wiley
Davidson	James, Addison D.	Parsons	Willlett
Dawes	Jenkins	Patterson	Wolf

So the rules were suspended, the Senate amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:
Until further notice:

Mr. JACKSON with Mr. RANDELL of Texas.
Mr. SMITH of Michigan with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.
Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts with Mr. WEBB.
Mr. LITTLEFIELD with Mr. WILLETT.
Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky with Mr. BARTLETT of Nevada.
Mr. DAWES with Mr. BURLESON.
Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania with Mr. STEPHENS of Texas.
Mr. AMES with Mr. ASHBROOK.
Mr. BARCLAY with Mr. COCKRAN.
Mr. DAVIDSON with Mr. GARNER.
Mr. FOCHT with Mr. GILL.
Mr. HALL with Mr. GILLESPIE.
Mr. HIGGINS with Mr. GLASS.
Mr. HILL of Connecticut with Mr. HEFLIN.
Mr. HUFF with Mr. LAMB.
Mr. LAW with Mr. LINDSAY.
Mr. LINDBERGH with Mr. MAYNARD.
Mr. MCCALL with Mr. SAUNDERS.
Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan with Mr. SMITH of Texas.
Mr. McMILLAN with Mr. SPARKMAN.
Mr. MARSHALL with Mr. SPIGHT.
Mr. LORIMER with Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana.
Mr. BARCHFIELD with Mr. CANDLER.
Mr. WEEMS with Mr. BURGESS.
Mr. LANDIS with Mr. HENRY of Texas.
Mr. TAWNEY with Mr. BOWERS.
Mr. MCKINLAY of California with Mr. GARRETT.
Mr. JENKINS with Mr. CLAYTON.
Mr. SLEMP with Mr. CRAIG.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

SUSAN M. YEOMAN.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 1589, granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Yeoman, with a Senate amendment, to concur in the amendment, and move as an amendment thereto the paragraphs in the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CALDERHEAD] moves to take from the Speaker's table the following bill and concur in the Senate amendment thereto, with an amendment.

The Clerk will report the Senate amendment in the bill upon the Speaker's table, and then the amendment by the gentleman from Kansas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:
"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

"The name of Susan M. Yeoman, widow of Samuel N. Yeoman, late lieutenant-colonel Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of James Jeffers, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Henry McCall, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of James B. Smith, late of Company H, Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Graham Maffett, late of Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Francis H. Swift, late of Company I, Fortieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Alexander Beckwith, late of Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of John O. Evans, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Julius M. Dutton, late of Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Kirk Brown, late of Company G, Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of John H. Arnold, late of Company E, Eighty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Thomas Carten, alias Carton, late of Company D, Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

"The name of Edward Marden, late of Company E, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of George W. Norris, late of Company F, Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Langdon Sherriff, late of Company K, First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of De Witt Nash, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Worthington Fringer, late of Company G, Third Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

"The name of Oliver Jones, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of William Sheppard, late of Company K, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of William D. Williams, late of Company F, Forty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of James B. Wilson, late of Company E, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Huldah L. Barber, widow of Gershom M. Barber, late captain Fifth Independent Company, Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, and lieutenant-colonel One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$15 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

"The name of George Jenkins, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of John Gibson, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Charles Titterton, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Robert H. Barton, late of Company B, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Emilie Borchert, widow of Henry Borchert, late of Company G, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Emilie C. I. Borchert, helpless and dependent child of the said Henry Borchert, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Emilie Borchert the name of said Emilie C. I. Borchert shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Emilie Borchert.

"The name of John O. Matthews, late second lieutenant Company M, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of David Miller, late of Company E, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Granville W. Smith, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment, without any reduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

"The name of George A. Osborne, late of Company B, One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Charles W. Heisler, late of Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Henry H. Taylor, late of Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Thomas G. Orr, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Joseph A. Turner, late first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, Eighteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of George W. Stabler, late captain Company C, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of John W. Don, alias John Dunn, late of the U. S. S. Grampus, Peri, and Collier, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Edward P. Howe, late captain Company A, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Richard H. Jones, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Thomas Sheppard, late of Company I, Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Joseph Rickey, late of Company A, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

"The name of Louis N. Brady, late of Company G, One hundred and sixty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The title was amended so as to read: "An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors."

The amendment submitted by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CALDERHEAD] is as follows:

The name of Matthew Breeden, late of Company I, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas G. Underdown, late mate, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Philip Hart, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clarence Stage, late of Company B, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Appleton, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert F. Salisbury, alias James Young, late of Company I, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaiah Jewell, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Reeder, late of Company K, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Calvin Frost, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David B. Willard, late of Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Abbott, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary P. Grindlay, widow of James G. Grindlay, late captain Company D, and lieutenant-colonel and colonel, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James T. Westenbarger, late of Company I, Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Holehouse, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jefferson S. Keeton, late of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lafayette Axtell, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William S. Henry, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac C. Wilson, late of Company M, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Babbott, late of Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alonzo C. Horton, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Franklin Dorward, late of Company D, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary L. Eckert, widow of John M. Eckert, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Simms, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elbridge Signor, late of Company I, Seventy-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James A. Houseman, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant, Company A, Consolidated Battalion, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Regiments Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edwin L. Carrington, late of Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emanuel Russell, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ferguson M. Carnahan, late of Company C, One hundred and seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Metzger, late of Company M, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and first lieutenant Company G, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Ward, late of Company F, Forty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver P. Gillson, late of Company L, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company L, Second Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Crews, late of Company A, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wilson D. Hankins, late of Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William D. Engle, late of Company H, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Heman Preston, late second lieutenant Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William D. W. Miller, late first lieutenant Company F, Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and captain and aid-de-camp, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gardner H. Deremer, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ormond N. Hopkins, late of Captain Millard's company, Sioux City, Iowa, Volunteer Cavalry, and Company L, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel M. Walker, late of Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Avery T. Low, late first lieutenant and adjutant, One hundred and tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph S. Lee, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah E. Shipley, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Rea, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan M. Lowry, widow of Lewis Lowry, late captain Company K, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin I. Witcraft, late of Company I, Forty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ephraim Hill, late of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert Robinson, late of Company G, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eby Jones, late of Company B, Third Regiment, and Company I, First Regiment, Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen B. Kirkpatrick, late of Company D, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alban E. Bentley, late of Company E, Eighty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edwin Hill, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dwight J. Sheldon, late of Company M, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eugene Clapper, late of Company D, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lindsey Wilkins, late of Company D, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen Lowe, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gabriel Bowman, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Rice, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard Reynolds, late of Company C, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William V. Dillman, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Forrester W. Dexter, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company C, First Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Abbott, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia Infantry, and Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas King, late of Companies F and E, Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elbert B. Wilson, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob G. Voorhees, late of Company E, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Third Regiment New Jersey Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel M. Henderson, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Asher Dilts, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wesley Pontious, late of Company D, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abram Foster, late of Company A, Eighty-third Regiment, and Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie Alexander, widow of Irvin Alexander, late of Company D, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of

the death of Margaret S. Alexander, helpless and dependent daughter of said Irvin Alexander, this pension shall be reduced to \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Margaret S. Alexander: And provided further, That in the event of the death of Annie Alexander, the name of said Margaret S. Alexander shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Annie Alexander.

The name of Thomas Webster, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Robison, late of Company E, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alvah J. Tucker, late of Company H, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Kate M. Chapman, widow of Justin H. Chapman, late captain Company B, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Conrad Rupert, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emma R. Van Wart, widow of Stephen L. Van Wart, late captain Company I, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James W. Hathaway, late of Company E, First Regiment Florida Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Scott, late of Company M, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Hannum, late of Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Cooper, late of Company E, Twelfth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Godfrey, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gottlob Schaubel, late captain Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nicholas Becker, late of Troop A, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Martin, late of Company I, Fortieth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frazer A. Wasley, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josiah P. Davis, late of Company F, Engineer Regiment of the West, and Companies F and B, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel P. Marlette, late of Company A, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Farnham, late of United States Marine Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Mackin, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment New York State Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Claude, late of Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month, the same to be paid him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment, without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Joseph Thompson, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel L. Barnes, late unassigned, Fifteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Williams, late of Company E, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Lewis, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Burch, late of Company A, Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. Butters, late of Company M, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James B. Gergie, late first lieutenant Company F, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clark Walker, late of Company D, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Favy, late of Company D, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank H. Bristow, late major Thirty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin Pope, late of Company E, Eighty-fifth Regiment, Company E, One hundred and ninety-ninth Regiment, and Company E, One hundred and eighty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Azariah Dorton, late of Company D, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Miller, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. L. Pinto, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment, and Company E, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Slone Smith, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leroy Litchfield, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Armstrong, dependent mother of George Armstrong, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas B. Evans, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Curtis G. Bagwell, late of Troop F, First Regiment Florida Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Chatman, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Geddes, late of Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emma C. Thienlin, widow of Francis F. C. Thienlin, known as Augustus Dumont, late of U. S. S. Princeton, Galena, and Vandalia, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Shadrach F. Brown, late of Company D, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Frederick Schwieder, late of Company I, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Byron, late of U. S. S. Gamage, Great Western, and Oneota, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin W. Patterson, late of Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James P. Testerman, late of First Battery Kansas Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas B. Handy, late of Company H, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alpheus Wright, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Reuben G. Wescott, late of Company G, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Bowe, late of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment and Company F, Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George E. Lewis, late of Companies G and K, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert E. Bolt, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George R. Nellis, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Seymour, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Pew, late of Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Potter, late of U. S. S. Cherokee, Pequot, and Vanderbilt, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Manchester, late of Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of M. Lewis Blair, late captain Company E, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Simeon Stuart, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert A. Dunlap, late of Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Soliday, late of Company M, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julius C. Chappell, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James M. White, late of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alma P. Hilliard, widow of Henry S. Hilliard, late captain Company B, ——— Battalion, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Isaac Vannest, late of Company K, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Willet L. Ham, late of Company G, Twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. H. McDowell, late of Company B, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and second lieutenant

Company E, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Smith, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ishmael Comstock, late of Company D, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Snyder, late of Company B, One hundred and eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Bratschi, late of Company D, Seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Fairbanks, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James W. Holt, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Kilmer, late captain Company C, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Arabella M. Probasco, former widow of John P. Slough, late brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and widow of Wallace M. Probasco, late of Company D, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Engineers and Mechanics, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Levi Boyse, late of Company H, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jackson Ryan, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Matilda L. Cavins, widow of Aden G. Cavins, late major and lieutenant-colonel, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Allen Watson, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jeremiah McIntosh, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah Hallett, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Dukitt, late of Company I, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Allen McCall, late of Company K, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jonathan W. Pontius, late of Company I, and second lieutenant Company C, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abraham M. McKinley, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John T. Boyle, late captain Company D, Ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Augustus S. Smith, late hospital steward, One hundred and sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Chase, late of Company B, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Smith, late of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Napoleon B. Kidwell, late of Company G, Third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George R. Brumblay, late captain Company K, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dewitt C. Brownson, late of Company M, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Phillip Isaac Frank, late of Company B, First Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade, and Company I, Second Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Baker, late captain Company C, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nelson F. Overmyer, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel S. Hunter, late of Company K, Two hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hugo Arndt, late of Company E, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and seventy-second Company Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry B. Fox, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Nickel, late of Company B, Fifty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James A. Fisher, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen Bashaw, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Mahoney, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William B. Hemphill, late of Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, and Company K, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert W. Ross, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Arthur J. Driver, late of Battery G, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and Company A, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Bauer, widow of John Bauer, late of Company E, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Emma E. Bauer, helpless and dependent daughter of said John Bauer, this pension shall be reduced to \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Emma E. Bauer: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Caroline Bauer, the name of said Emma E. Bauer shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month, from and after the date of death of said Caroline Bauer.

The name of Mercy Harris, widow of Robert Harris, alias Robert Ferguson, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William H. French, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Twenty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis Gibson, late of Company G, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Banford, late of Company L, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Eckle, late of Company I, Seventy-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Helen M. Silsby, widow of William H. Silsby, late lieutenant-colonel, Tenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Phillip Gilbert, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph W. Preston, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Earl W. Soper, late of Companies M and H, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry H. Niles, late of U. S. S. Moose, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Duncanson, widow of Stephen Duncanson, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry Becker, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Freeman L. McKusick, late of Company B, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William P. Shelton, late of Company A, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Vidette Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter J. Bowman, late first lieutenant Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah A. Mason, widow of John C. Mason, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary Ann Gettings, helpless and dependent child of Nelson Gettings, late of Company K, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Barton N. Daily, late of Company G, Eighty-eighth Regiment, and Company H, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Rowinsky, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Q. Mahan, late of Company G, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin T. Mills, late of Company E, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph C. Hibson, late of Company C, Forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$55 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte Letts, widow of De Witt Clinton Letts, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Finn, late second lieutenant and first lieutenant Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Bellesfield, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Akers, late of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Minnie Lee Ford, helpless and dependent child of Benjamin J. Ford, late of Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William A. Eaton, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Carrie C. Nunn, widow of George W. Nunn, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Albert Donner, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Enoch W. Sedgwick, late of Company A, Sixty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Allen, late of Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel H. Wilson, late of Company C, Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Carlos C. Towner, late of Company G, Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Baldwin, late of Company H, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew McInturf, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Archibald Bamber, late of Company F, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alba Bellows, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte S. Tripp, widow of Handel J. Tripp, late of Company I, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Samuel McCain, late of Company F, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Lingle, late chief engineer, U. S. S. Stevens, United States Revenue-Cutter Service, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert J. Goble, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John D. Wells, late of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mervell J. Hibbard, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Eighteenth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew Duncan, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. T. Decker, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Johnson, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel H. Boren, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mahala J. Hulsizer, helpless and dependent child of William Hulsizer, late of Company K, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John M. Butcher, late of Company H, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Pearson N. Clifford, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Enck, late of Company A, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John G. Heckman, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Martin, late of Company D, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$65 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Deterly, late of Company G, Seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James E. Cole, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cyrus E. Hayse, late of Company L, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thaddeus S. Simpson, late of Company F, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George E. Donham, late of Company G, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Warner, widow of George C. Warner, late of Company E, Fifty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie Yorker, widow of Paul Yorker, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samuel S. King, late of Company C, One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Hoag, late of Company C, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Orlando H. Wright, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John N. Braun, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Reuben B. Taylor, late captain Company D, Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Guttery, late of Company L, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lazarus H. Parris, late of Second Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Lucas, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Hastings, late of Company K, Forty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Philip L. Humphrey, late of Company I, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Asaph Whiting, late of Company F, Ninety-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Darius Sherman, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Powell, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Romanzo A. Nichols, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George S. Loomis, late of Company H, Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David M. Niswander, late second lieutenant Company B, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Stockbridge, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Godsey, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alonzo H. Chism, late second lieutenant Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cosma T. Colman, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Newton F. Jones, late of Company A, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Franklin Northup, late of Companies H and D, Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lawrence Griffin, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. Tavenner, late of Company C, Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry M. Prindle, late of Company C, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Clune, former widow of Christopher Murphy, late of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George Wait, late of Company F, Eighty-eighth Regiment, and Company E, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Mansfield, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Patrick H. Smith, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte R. McAlpin, former widow of Myron M. Hall, late of Company G, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Walter A. Finney, late of Company C, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abram Kelder, late of Company G, Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Lloyd Curry, late of Company E, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Hood, late of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Reid, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Brown, late of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas C. Elliott, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Tyler, late of Company C, Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nellie Van Camp Worden, widow of William H. Worden, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, and Company G, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles W. Brigham, late of Seventh Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Shanbarker, late of Company H, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James A. Bradshaw, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert S. Tweed, late of Company E, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Titus, Jr., late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Patrick P. Toale, late of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred G. Sturgiss, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harrison Shobe, late of Company B, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George B. Jones, late of Sixth Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick Brodt, late of Company A, Second Battalion, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wesley Amos, late of Fifth Battery, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Ross, late of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adam Dotzenrot, late unassigned, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Engel, late of Company A, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Stuchal, late of Company G, Two hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Bostain, late of Company L, Ninety-ninth Regiment, and Company B, One hundred and ninety-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Beckett, late first lieutenant Company D, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Aver, late second lieutenant Company I, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and major, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. H. Mallory, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment, and Company C, Fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew Estes, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ovid B. Todd, late second lieutenant Companies K and B, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Cook, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard P. Taylor, late of Company E, Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Graham, late of Company G, Eighty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Fourth Independent Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Israel Miller, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edgar M. Lull, late of Company H, Twentieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard H. Black, late of Company G, Third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Short, late of Company C, One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Rude, late captain Company F, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles G. Goodell, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert King, late of Company K, Thirty-third Regiment, and Company B, Eleventh Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Reynolds, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Wilson, late first lieutenant Company E, Thirty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Consolidated Battalion, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Regiments Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Hilfert, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned, Third Regiment Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Mullenbaur, late of Company C, First Battalion, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mordecai H. Dicks, late of Company F, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James J. Kirkland, late of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah Smallwood, late of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac McDowell, late of Company I, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, First Battalion New Jersey Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Pryor L. Draper, late of Company I, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Connor, late of Company K, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Irvin J. Crane, late unassigned, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac N. Taylor, late hospital steward and assistant surgeon, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Theodore R. Stearns, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abram H. Fox, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Florence Annetta Cox, helpless and dependent child of John A. M. Cox, late first lieutenant Company C, First Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Martin H. Black, late of Company K, Fifty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Durack Rowen, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, Third Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Tibbons, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Gottfried Rossberg, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mattie A. Birney, widow of William Birney, late brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Garret P. Atchison, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Lamb, late of Company D, Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cephas Davis, helpless and dependent child of James Davis, late of Company B, Forty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Bull, late of Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eva Whittlebery, helpless and dependent child of William R. Whittlebery, late of Company I, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Moritz Pinner, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edgar M. Phelps, late of Company A, One hundred and fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan D. Whitaker, widow of Joseph W. Whitaker, late lieutenant-colonel One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Rinehart, late of Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George I. Walters, late of Third Battery, Iowa Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John B. Gardner, late of Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Fisher, late of Company C, Ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Moses H. Pride, late of Company E, One hundred and twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel F. Rupert, late of Company M, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Melvin O. Guptil, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. Norstrom, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Bellamy, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Richmond Axtell, late of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Little, late of Companies B and D, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George L. Shaw, late first lieutenant Company B, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Storm, late of Company K, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rose Barton, widow of Ara Barton, late captain Company D, Brackett's battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James Stafford, late of Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment New York National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anthony C. Peltier, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James C. Megahan, late of Company F, One hundred and ninety-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George J. Baltzell, late of Company C, Second Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas W. Moody, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Olivia Odell, widow of William H. Odell, late of Company L, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Abraham Charles, late of Company C, One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles L. Reeder, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret J. Nipper, helpless and dependent child of Pleasant G. Nipper, late of Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George W. Beck, alias George W. Davis, late of U. S. S. North Carolina, Minnesota, and Mackinaw, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catherine Casey, widow of Patrick Casey, alias Patrick Maloney, late of United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George Hopper, late first lieutenant Company A, Twenty-first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abner H. Shaffer, late assistant surgeon and surgeon, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse A. Lowe, late of Company M, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Willis D. Reed, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. White, late of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eli Cooperider, late of Company G, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Seaver, late of Company D, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joshua Shaffer, late of Companies C and A, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John F. Cheney, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hewitt, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse Edwards, late of Company L, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Bosley, late of Company D, Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis Prater, late of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John D. Owen, late of Company L, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Noble, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter W. McIntyre, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin Kohn, late of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alice Jewett, helpless and dependent child of Charles Jewett, late first lieutenant Company K, Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary E. Salkeld, widow of Thomas L. Salkeld, late of Company H, One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of William Evans, late of Company L, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis Reynolds, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emma Ottenl, widow of Rudolph Ottenl, late of Company L, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of a minor child of said soldier until such child shall arrive at the age of 16 years.

The name of Annie E. King, widow of Isaac A. King, late of Company D, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James H. Sickles, late of Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Magee, late of Company E, Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Ogden, late of United States Marine Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel H. Wise, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John P. Carpenter, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Levi S. Raff, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John G. Grant, late of Company B, Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Greenville Tackett, late of Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Shriver, late of Company A, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry (Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James L. Millsbaugh, late second lieutenant, Company C, Fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles B. Layton, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse Tuggle, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wesley Hibbs, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph M. W. Page, late of Company F, Fortieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Britton, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jane Lupton, widow of Peter B. Lupton, late of Company I, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of George Lupton, helpless and dependent son of said Peter B. Lupton, this pension shall be reduced to \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said George Lupton: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Jane Lupton, the name of said George Lupton shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Jane Lupton.

The name of Jacob Clute, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis N. Thompson, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel H. Hartman, late of Company F, One hundred and seventy-second Regiment, and Company A, Two hundred and eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Columbus C. Howell, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Love, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Second Regiment West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Paul Sullivan, alias Matthias G. Clark, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael M. Gilbreath, late captain Michael M. Gilbreath's independent company, Alabama Scouts and Guides, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James B. Hart, late of Company E, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel A. Hurst, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William N. Baker, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and Signal Corps, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Foran, widow of James Foran, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth Foran, helpless and dependent daughter of said James Foran, this pension shall be reduced to \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Elizabeth Foran: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary C. Foran, the name of said Elizabeth Foran shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary C. Foran.

The name of Theron J. Hills, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David C. Demarest, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wellington P. Hause, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment, and Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Nelson, late of Company M, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of De Witt C. Handy, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. North, late of Company K, Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Lecky, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Patrick Gillyooly, late of Company D, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of N. Frank Brown, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Rowe, late of Second Unattached Company, Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Van Buren Purlington, late of U. S. S. North Carolina, National Guard, J. S. Chambers, and Princeton, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adam M. Caszatt, late of Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin Stoneking, late of Company G, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Aaron Phillips, late of Company C, One hundredth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emerson L. Johonnett, late of Company E, Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Myron H. Perrigo, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Jacobs, late of Company C, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Perry, late of Company G, Third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Weaver, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph A. Coombs, late of Company A, Second Battalion Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David W. Davies, late of Company D, Second Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and Company C, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David A. Moore, late of Company B, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George McIntire, late of Company C, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Huddleston, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Agee, late of Company H, Thirty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cornelia M. Botts, widow of Randolph Botts, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George W. Dickerson, alias George W. Richhart, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Horton, late of Company K, Seventy-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Buckminster, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dwight L. Herrick, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David W. McClure, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$6 per month and such higher rate of pension to which he may hereafter show himself to be legally entitled, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to

mode and times of payment without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Medcalf A. Bell, late of Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nelson G. Smith, late of Company F, Ninety-ninth Regiment, and Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Newton W. Vawter, late of Company D, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Duncan, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles D. Barnard, late of Fifth Battery Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Silas R. Owen, late of Company F, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hugh Davis, late of Company D, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Algernon S. Palmer, late of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William P. Booth, late of Company M, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William C. Gifford, late of Company F, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Swem, late of Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Roswell Harris, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Willard B. Peakes, late of band, Second Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Robinson, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse T. Doolittle, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph W. Lefever, helpless and dependent child of Isaac J. Lefever, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary A. Krismeyer, widow of Conrad Krismeyer, late of Company A, First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Julia Masterson, widow of James Masterson, late of Company B, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Woodhouse, late of Company K, One hundred and forty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarepta E. Welch, widow of Edward H. Welch, late of Company D, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Ella M. Welch, helpless and dependent daughter of said Edward H. Welch, this pension shall be reduced to \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Ella M. Welch: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarepta E. Welch, the name of said Ella M. Welch shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarepta E. Welch.

The name of Charles Mehl, late quartermaster-sergeant Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Harvey, widow of Bernard Harvey, late of Company E, Sixty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Martini, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Willis, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph H. Rolfe, late of Company E, First Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cornelius S. Yetman, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment, and Company G, Eleventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Watson, late of Company G, Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas S. James, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver Shepherd, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harvey Becker, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joachim Shulz, late of Company F, Twenty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abigail Pontin, widow of John E. Pontin, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Orin M. Smith, late of Company F, Twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin W. Gaylord, late of Company G, Third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$55 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jefferson Milbourn, late of Twenty-sixth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harriet Baker, widow of Isaac Baker, late of Company K, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John H. Schweder, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Wagner, late of Company K, Forty-first Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joel Gowett, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Davis, late of Company D, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Syllas McFowler, late of Company K, One hundredth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving. The same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Willis Vidito, late of Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rauf W. Traver, late of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Smith Dye, late of Company F, Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Witer, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Orrin B. Egbert, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Roth, late of Company H, Two hundred and fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Burdick, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William E. Lowary, late of Company F, First Regiment, and Company F, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bronson C. Keeler, late of Company B, First Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Marine Regiment United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Bohleber, late of Company F, Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick Wulff, late of Company I, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert A. Johnson, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Will, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Fildel, late of Company M, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catherine McHale, widow of William McHale, alias McKila, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment, and Company C, Twelfth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Bridget McHale, helpless and dependent daughter of said William McHale, alias McKila, this pension shall be reduced to \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Bridget McHale: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Catherine McHale, the name of said Bridget McHale shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Catherine McHale.

The name of George W. Swinney, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jasper C. Roberts, late of Company E, Thirty-seventh Regiment, and Company E, Fifty-fifth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Aker, late of Company A, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Newberry, late of Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lafayette Copley, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James F. M. Lewis, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Lamar, late of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Ines, late of Company D, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julia A. Reed, widow of Henry M. Reed, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Batrim, late of Company D, Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Rice, late of Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Warner, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Reese, late of Company I, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Asa Y. Gibson, late of Company H, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James V. Whitney, late of Company G, Fiftieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jasper R. Lybarger, late of Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Buckner, late of Company A, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George J. Morgan, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah T. Hirst, widow of Joseph Hirst, late of Ninth Battery Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Robert Stewart, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Glenn, late of Company A, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Knuckles, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sylvanus Hersey, late of Company B, One hundred and fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Blagg, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph I. Seeders, helpless and dependent child of Jesse Seeders, late of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Sarah C. Smith, widow of Daniel Smith, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Cora P. Smith, helpless and dependent daughter of said Daniel Smith, this pension shall be reduced to \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Cora P. Smith: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah C. Smith the name of said Cora P. Smith shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah C. Smith.

The name of Willie L. Steventon, widow of Albert N. Steventon, late of Battery B, New Jersey Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Johnson, late of Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. McCartney, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Woodall, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John P. Williams, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment, and Company G, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Greer, late of Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. H. Conley, late first Lieutenant Company B, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George C. Miller, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cornelius O'Leary, late of Company E, Eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Snively, late of Company B, Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Chauncey Godfrey, late of Company C, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William R. Hendricks, late of Company D, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, First Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cassius M. Barnes, late of Captain Howland's company, Michigan Mounted Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of E. George De Lap, late of Company B, Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Devlin, late of Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adoniram J. Bowen, late of Company K, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Patrick Delaney, late of Company B, One hundred and fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph M. Allen, late of Company B, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and Company B, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sanson W. Smalley, late of Company O, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank G. Sayre, late of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wiley Lype, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anna Phipps, widow of John M. Phipps, late of Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Michael Kavanaugh, late of U. S. S. North Carolina and Monticello, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. O'Hara, late of Company E, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry M. Beardsley, late of Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Porter, late of Companies A and C, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Bedell, late first lieutenant Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and first lieutenant and adjutant, Independent Battalion Pennsylvania Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Wardlow, late of Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Jackson, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Ullrich, late of Company B, Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Williams, late of Company C, Thirty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy A. Dressor, widow of Joel Dressor, late of Company C, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph W. Sturgis, late second lieutenant Company G, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles E. Bowen, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathaniel Seltzer, late of Company B, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Case, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harris Hoover, late of Company G, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Barnes, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abraham Hess, helpless and dependent child of Frederick D. Hess, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George A. Brown, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert C. W. Hughey, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Timothy Hayes, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathan Collins, late of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emeline Harvell, widow of Charles S. Harvell, late of Seventh Independent Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and second lieutenant Company D, First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James R. Rather, late of Company A, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel S. Austin, late of Company D, and first lieutenant Company M, Sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amalie Schmitz, widow of Louis Schmitz, late of Company K, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Amalie Schmitz, helpless and dependent daughter of said Louis Schmitz, this pension shall be reduced to \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Amalie Schmitz: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Amalie Schmitz, widow of the soldier, the name of said daughter, Amalie Schmitz, shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Amalie Schmitz, widow.

The name of Rollin S. Burbank, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John E. Hunter, late of Company I, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Burton, widow of Ivan Burton, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Henry Walton, late of Third Battery Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David McDuffee, late of Company G, Second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Lee, late of Company C, Eightieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Ward, late of Company E, Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James B. Hurlbutt, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred Gilkey, late of Company C, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Toombs, late of Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver Wells, late of Company H, Third Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harvey Jewell, alias Harvey Oliver, late of Company I, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin V. B. Cale, late of Company A, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles T. Greer, late captain Company B, Fifth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Banks, widow of Rivers Banks, late of Company C, North Cumberland Battalion, Kentucky State Troops, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Owen Kealeher, late of Artillery Detachment at West Point (United States Military Academy), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Reuben Van Tassel, late of Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John C. Quinn, late of Company H, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William B. Gere, late major and lieutenant-colonel, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$45 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Hicks, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-second Regiment, and Company K, Fifteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin H. King, late of Fifth Independent Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John A. Grubb, late of Company C, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry G. Chamberlain, late of Company L, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adolph Stockli, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Van Antwerp, late of Company H, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Spaulding, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas B. Stalings, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Phineas M. Holsington, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Case, late of Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oregon Boughner, late of Company E, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Johnson, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles A. Robinson, late of Company H, One hundred and twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company G, Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Steward Rexroat, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jerome B. Leidy, jr., late of Company E, Two hundred and fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles McDavitt, late of Company K, Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$55 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse Cooper, widow of Albert Cooper, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company F, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George P. Conyers, late of Company K, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew M. Donald, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Seneca Daniels, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles O. Rankins, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edwin C. Copeland, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Stackpole, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Smith, late of Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward C. Reed, late of Company B, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Melville C. Sullivan, late of Company F, and quartermaster-sergeant, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mason D. Sampson, late second Lieutenant Company E, Fortieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. McClenahan, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and fifty-second Company, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Luther, late of Company E, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nancy L. Fay, widow of Henry C. Fay, late captain Company H, Ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John L. Doughty, late of Company G, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Archibald Gibson, late of Company K, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Carter D. Herd, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan Holley, widow of Septor J. Holley, late of Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edwin L. Simpson, late of Company F, Seventy-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George V. H. Weaver, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Simonds, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Arthur Fairman, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward T. Riley, late of Company B, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James I. Clark, late of Company A, Eightieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry J. Soward, late of Company C, First Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel D. Vorhis, late of Company D, Fifty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel B. Grover, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel D. Meek, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Kendall, late of Company I, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, the same to be paid to him under the rules of the Pension Bureau as to mode and times of payment without any deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of Charles E. Dunn, late of Companies I and M, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen L. Ethridge, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Della R. Seely, widow of Franklin A. Seely, late captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Henry, late sergeant-major Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry and major One hundred and eleventh Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Hutchins, late of Company H, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry S. White, late chaplain Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathaniel Walker, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Ferguson, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Almond J. Whaley, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of J. Woodruff Lewis, late captain Company K, One hundred and second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Shumway, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary McCandless, widow of David McCandless, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and unassigned, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Daniel McDonald, late of Company K, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha Doty, widow of Theodore M. Doty, late of U. S. S. North Carolina and Santiago de Cuba, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John C. Collins, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry T. Ayers, late of Company K, Seventeenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jennie E. Sawyer, widow of Frank C. Sawyer, late first-class fireman, U. S. S. Ohio, Fort Donelson, and Princeton, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Daniel R. Hanwell, late of Company K, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amanda A. Truworthly, widow of Augustus J. Truworthly, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Michael Brannan, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry J. F. Wert, late of Company B, First Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary P. Bradley, widow of Amos R. Bradley, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George Harwood, late of Company C, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry A. Redfield, late of Company G, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Boswell, late of Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Orville E. Campbell, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles E. Mayhew, late of Company H, One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Doebler, widow of Thomas S. Doebler, late first Lieutenant, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles M. R. Atwell, late of Company B, Forty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Foster, late of Company F, One hundred and fifteenth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eliza W. Garwood, widow of William L. Garwood, late first Lieutenant Company C, Ninety-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jacob F. Greenman, late of Company F, Forty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The names of Catherine Lyda and Samuel Lyda, helpless and dependent children of Michael Lyda, late of Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay them each a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William T. Trott, late of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Hart, late of Company A, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Callender, late of Company I, Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ignatz Gresser, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert Pohl, late of Companies F and D, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David L. Beard, alias Lewis Beard, late of Company F, Second Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Vest, late of Company B, First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John McDonnell, late of Company B, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Mounted Rangers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wellington W. Whitney, late of Company C, Maine Coast Guards Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Housley, late of Company M, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Caleb Houdyshell, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James W. Divelbiss, late of Company L, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Kort, late of Company A, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Elias, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Taylor, late of Company K, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John D. Dillingham, late of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Dickerman, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eldred Huff, late captain Company A, Fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John M. Taylor, late of Company F, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Hunter, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment, and Company K, Eighth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James W. Lankford, late of Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie T. Penrose, widow of James W. Penrose, late captain Company F, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and major Second Battalion New Jersey Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lewis F. Sycks, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Handy S. Day, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James S. Henry, helpless and dependent child of Samuel B. Henry, late of Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Francis M. Frazier, late of Company H, Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William N. Berry, late captain Company L, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Stephen O. Bryant, late of Company C, Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Helen E. Fish, dependent and helpless child of Simeon G. Fish, late first lieutenant Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Ira D. Marston, late of Company B, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James R. Potter, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John D. Harris, late of Company F, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Kohr, late of Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Thomas, late of Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milton S. Lytle, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Rugan, late of Company E, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel N. King, late captain Company M, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha E. Gabriel, widow of George F. Gabriel, late of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John L. Welch, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Belknap, late of Company F, Fifteenth Regiment, and Company H, Ninety-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William F. Fowler, late first lieutenant Company A, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Gentry, late of Company C, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alice J. Hackney, widow of James F. Hackney, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Calvin T. Blessing, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Philester S. Elliott, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Elliott, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Steward, late of Company C, Twenty-fourth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph T. Hanna, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Celia A. Baldwin, widow of Aaron P. Baldwin, late captain Sixth Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rose Maxey, widow of John W. Maxey, late of Company A, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Lewis E. Kauffer, late of Company E, Third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Twentieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte M. Peters, widow of William H. Peters, late of Company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of David K. Adkins, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Swisher, late of Company G, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathaniel T. Gourley, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julia A. Derby, widow of William Derby, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lewis L. Bell, late of Company F, One hundred and tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of August Ihringer, late of Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Cheatham, late of Company B, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin B. Bartholomew, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward D. Barker, late of Company F, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Newbury Briggs, late of Second Battery Minnesota Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Wallace, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment New York State Militia (Eightieth New York Volunteer Infantry), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Caroline P. Hill, widow of Sylvester L. Hill, late of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Lois Jane Hill, the helpless and dependent child of said Sylvester L. Hill, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Caroline P. Hill the name of the said Lois Jane Hill be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of the death of said Caroline P. Hill.

The name of Elijah H. Bartlett, late veterinary surgeon, First Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Kane, late of U. S. S. Nereus, Cambridge, and St. Louis, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Wright, late hospital steward, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John McCann, late of Company D, Sixty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Emily C. Cummings, former widow of Benjamin G. Calef, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of James A. Miller, late of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Bagley, formerly John S. Brown, late of Company C, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William R. Drake, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ann Eliza Hemenway, dependent mother of Haskell S. Hemenway, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rose Anna Griffiths, helpless and dependent daughter of William Griffiths, late of Company D, One hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Samuel E. Bernard, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas H. Wilson, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Boso, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John T. Ross, late of Company D, Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Cody, late of Company G, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Franklin, late of Company E, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan Coffee, widow of George Coffee, late of Company B, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Martin Covert, late of Company F, Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dora A. Skinner, widow of Samuel W. Skinner, late surgeon Fourth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles Rote, late of Company G, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Cunningham, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dallas Bumbaugh, late of Battery C, First Battalion (Knaps) Pennsylvania Militia Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert B. Smith, late acting master's mate, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas H. Dunham, jr., late second lieutenant Company K, and first lieutenant Company G, and lieutenant-colonel Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Patrick, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Austin S. Bump, late captain Company A, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John F. Blanchard, late of Company F, One hundred and ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick Rice, late of Company A, Tenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mollie Tarvin, widow of Alvin W. Tarvin, late first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, Twenty-third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Franklin Teets, late captain Company E, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George P. V. Tritipoe, late of Company F, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin Woosley, late of Company G, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin Hammons, late of Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Fox, late of Company B, Seventy-seventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Wilhelm, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Austin, late of Company G, First Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David E. Hurlburt, late captain Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Spencer Rice, late of Company B, Second Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas G. Pratt, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John B. Reed, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment, and Company M, Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank J. C. Tyler, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Archibald W. Collins, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lemon H. Wiley, late principal musician Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jane Hunt, former widow of Chester P. Elliott, late of Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Adaline J. Richardson, widow of James R. Richardson, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Stillman J. Perkins, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin A. Butterfield, late of Company I, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin V. Strine, late of Company C, Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harriet S. Robins, widow of James P. Robins, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Alexander C. Carman, late of Company A, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Constantine P. Perry, late of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, and Company L, Eighth Regiment, Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Umstead, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas F. Callan, alias Thomas Cowan, late of Company I, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julia C. Daniels, widow of Joseph D. Daniels, late lieutenant-commander, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Norman Lebo, late of Company F, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Dalley, late of Company G, Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Higby, late of Company C, Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac N. Stotts, late of Company I, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David L. Jones, late of Company B, Sixty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mathias Ault, late of Company B, One hundred and ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clara J. Swain, widow of Edgar D. Swain, late captain Company I, and lieutenant-colonel Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John A. Houston, late of Company F, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josephus Allen, late of Company C, Brackett's battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Medcalf, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John T. Hadden, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Irvin, late of Company C, and first lieutenant Company G, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hannah E. Barber, widow of Henry H. Barber, late of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Clark, widow of John R. Clark, late of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Coats, late of Company D, Phelps's regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milford W. Oxley, late of U. S. S. Franklin, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John M. Harris, late of Company C, and first lieutenant and adjutant First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Paddock, late of Company D, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Henry Palmer, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Collett, widow of Eustace Collett, late of Company A, Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles F. Still, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Shedrach M. Cordon, late of Company F, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bradford H. Hall, late of Company I, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph W. Pierson, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas W. D. Horton, late of Company D, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Tenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John G. Hibbs, late of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thurman H. Rodeheaver, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Ferguson, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Barr, late of Company D, Second Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anna O. D. Mickle, widow of Joseph F. Mickle, late chief engineer, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isadore L. W. Terry, widow of Adrian Terry, late lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mory Mulliken, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month, the same to be paid him without deduction or rebate on account of former alleged overpayments or erroneous payments of pension.

The name of John Kugle, late of Battery B, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Beal, late of Company G, Second Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wilton C. Hall, late a captain's clerk U. S. S. Circassian, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Imogen P. Stone, widow of Ebenezer W. Stone, late captain, Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth M. Rutherford, widow of George Rutherford, late of Company F, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Peter A. Frey, late of Company I, Thirty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaretha S. Schaffel, widow of Michael Schaffel, late first lieutenant Company G, Twenty-first Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Seventh Independent Company, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Ewing, widow of Isaac N. Ewing, late of Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of David Warner, late of Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Philip Ward, late of Company H, Second Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Minnie B. Jeffries, widow of Noah L. Jeffries, late captain and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alonzo D. Holcomb, late of Company G, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Hazzard, late of Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William McCaw, late of Company L, First Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lizzie Kapus, widow of William Kapus, late first lieutenant Company F, First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bridget Malloy, widow of James Malloy, late of Battery L, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Abbie W. Fessenden, widow of Robert Fessenden, late first lieutenant and adjutant Eleventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Darius A. Sweet, late of Company E, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Griffin, late hospital steward, Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George C. Simmons, late of Company K, Thirty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha M. Allen, former widow of Doc B. Sherman, late of Battery M, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Joseph R. Thomas, late of Company B, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emma S. Schletzbaum, helpless and dependent daughter of Joseph Schletzbaum, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Eli Conn, late of Company H, One hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Smith, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and Company B, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth R. Allen, widow of Corodon Allen, late surgeon Sixty-second Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John D. Lankton, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert F. Appleby, late of Companies E and F, Fourth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah B. Norris, widow of Delu Norris, late of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James A. Irvin, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. McKay, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Laura H. Snider, widow of Joseph Snider, late colonel Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Fourth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Patrick P. Toale, late of Company G, Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hartford M. Harding, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Watson, late of Companies K and A, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry (Sixth West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Moore, late of Company A, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harry C. Gallaher, late of Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Redman, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ida R. Foss, widow of William A. Foss, late of Sixth Battery, First Battalion Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Timothy J. Sheehan, late captain Company C, Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nelson E. Nelson, late of Company A, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ira A. Taylor, late of Company H, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abram Bickford, late of Company I, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abram Bickford, late of Company I, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAPRON in the chair). The question is upon the committee amendment to the Senate amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, was there a motion to suspend the rules in this case?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on suspending the rules and agreeing to the Senate amendment with an amendment, which has been read.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask for a second, in order that the bill may be explained.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rules, the same is ordered. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill as read. Does the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] desire to occupy a portion of the twenty minutes?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I asked for a second in order that the gentleman in charge of the bill might explain it to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CALDERHEAD] is entitled to twenty minutes.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. The suspension of the rules is for the purpose of passing the bill H. R. 1589, which was amended by the Senate and returned to us, and I moved to concur in that amendment with an amendment, and offered as an amendment the bills of the House which have just been read to the House. All of them have been considered regularly by the committee and reported regularly and are on the Private Calendar.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Are these Senate bills with House amendments?

Mr. CALDERHEAD. These are House bills which have just been read as an amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. With Senate amendment and House amendment to the Senate amendment?

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS. All of them are bills which previously have passed the two Houses, each one individually?

Mr. CALDERHEAD. No; this amendment which has just been read to the House consists of bills that have been reported by the Invalid Pension Committee to the House and are on the Private Calendar now.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand. Then this bill will have to go to the Senate?

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. I would like to ask the gentleman if these amendments include all the bills that have been reported by the committee up to date.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. Yes, sir; by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, not the bills from the Committee on Pensions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill and agreeing to the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The question was taken, and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, as this is public legislation, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 207, nays 3, answered "present" 17, not voting 160, as follows:

YEAS—207.

Acheson	Diekema	Hubbard, W. Va.	Padgett
Adair	Dixon	Huff	Page
Adamson	Douglas	Hughes, N. J.	Parker, N. J.
Aiken	Draper	Hull, Tenn.	Parker, S. Dak.
Alexander, Mo.	Driscoll	Humphrey, Wash.	Payne
Alexander, N. Y.	Durey	Johnson, Ky.	Perkins
Allen	Dwight	Jones, Wash.	Porter
Ames	Ellerbe	Kahn	Pray
Andrus	Ellis, Oreg.	Keifer	Rainey
Ansberry	Englebright	Kelher	Rauch
Ashbrook	Esch	Kennedy, Iowa	Reader
Bannon	Fairchild	Kennedy, Ohio	Reid
Bartholdt	Ferris	Kinkaid	Reynolds
Bartlett, Ga.	Fitzgerald	Kipp	Robinson
Bates	Floyd	Kitchin, Claude	Rodenberg
Bede	Foster, Ill.	Knapp	Russell, Mo.
Bell, Ga.	Foster, Vt.	Knopf	Ryan
Bennet, N. Y.	Foulkrod	Knowland	Scott
Birdsall	French	Kiistermann	Sherley
Bonyuge	Fuller	Lafean	Sherwood
Booher	Fulton	Laning	Sims
Boyd	Gaines, Tenn.	Lassiter	Smith, Cal.
Brantley	Gardner, N. J.	Lee	Smith, Iowa
Broussard	Gilbams	Lenahan	Smith, Mich.
Brownlow	Gill	Lever	Smith, Mo.
Burke	Glass	Lindbergh	Snapp
Burleigh	Godwin	Lloyd	Southwick
Burton, Del.	Goebel	Longworth	Sperry
Butler	Goldfogle	Loudenslager	Stafford
Calder	Gordon	Loudenslager	Stanley
Calderhead	Granger	McGavin	Stephens, Tex.
Capron	Gregg	McHenry	Sulloway
Cary	Hackett	McKinley, Ill.	Sulzer
Chapman	Hackney	McKinney	Talbot
Clark, Fla.	Hale	McMillan	Taylor, Ohio.
Clark, Mo.	Hamilton, Iowa	McMorran	Thistlewood
Cockran	Hamilton, Mich.	Macon	Thomas, Ohio
Cocks, N. Y.	Hammond	Madden	Tirrell
Cole	Harding	Madison	Ton Velle
Cook, Colo.	Haugen	Mann	Volstead
Cook, Pa.	Hawley	Miller	Vreeland
Cousins	Hay	Morse	Waldo
Cox, Ind.	Hayes	Mouser	Wanger
Cravens	Heflin	Murdoch	Wheeler
Crumpacker	Helm	Murphy	Willett
Dalzell	Higgins	Needham	Williams
Darragh	Hinsaw	Nelson	Wilson, Ill.
Davenport	Holliday	Nicholls	Wilson, Pa.
Davis, Minn.	Houston	Norris	Wood
Dawson	Howell, N. J.	Nye	Woodyard
Denby	Howell, Utah.	O'Connell	Young
Denver	Hubbard, Iowa	Olcott	

NAYS—3.

Beall, Tex. Byrd Russell, Tex.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—17.

Bowers	Goulden	Sabath	Smith, Tex.
Candler	Hardy	Sheppard	Watkins
Finley	Jones, Va.	Sherman	
Gaines, W. Va.	Lamb	Slayden	
Garner	Moore, Tex.	Slemp	

NOT VOTING—160.

Anthony	Fassett	James, Ollie M.	Patterson
Barchfield	Favrot	Jenkins	Pearre
Barclay	Flood	Johnson, S. C.	Peters
Bartlett, Nev.	Focht	Kimball	Pollard
Beale, Pa.	Fordney	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Pou
Bennett, Ky.	Fornes	Lamar, Fla.	Powers
Bingham	Foss	Lamar, Mo.	Pratt
Boutell	Foster, Ind.	Landis	Prince
Bradley	Fowler	Langley	Pujo
Brodhead	Gardner, Mass.	Law	Randell, Tex.
Brumm	Gardner, Mich.	Lawrence	Ransdell, La.
Brundidge	Garrett	Leake	Rhinock
Burgess	Gillespie	Legare	Richardson
Burleson	Gillett	Lewis	Riordan
Burnett	Graft	Lilley	Roberts
Burton, Ohio	Graham	Lindsay	Rothermel
Caldwell	Greene	Littlefield	Rucker
Campbell	Griggs	Livingston	Saunders
Carlin	Gronna	Lorimer	Shackleford
Carter	Haggott	Loud	Small
Caulfield	Hall	Lowden	Sparkman
Chaney	Hamill	McCall	Spight
Clayton	Hamlin	McCreary	Steenerson
Conner	Hardwick	McDermott	Sterling
Cooper, Pa.	Harrison	McGuire	Stevens, Minn.
Cooper, Tex.	Haskins	McKinlay, Cal.	Sturgiss
Cooper, Wis.	Henry, Conn.	McLachlan, Cal.	Tawney
Coudrey	Henry, Tex.	McLain	Taylor, Ala.
Craig	Hepburn	McLaughlin, Mich.	Thomas, N. C.
Crawford	Hill, Conn.	Malby	Townsend
Currier	Hill, Miss.	Marshall	Underwood
Cushman	Hitchcock	Maynard	Wallace
Davey, La.	Hobson	Mondell	Washburn
Davidson	Howard	Moon, Pa.	Watson
Dawes	Howland	Moon, Tenn.	Webb
De Armond	Hughes, W. Va.	Moore, Pa.	Weeks
Dunwell	Hull, Iowa	Mudd	Weems
Edwards, Ga.	Humphreys, Miss.	Olmsted	Weisse
Edwards, Ky.	Jackson	Overstreet	Wiley
Ellis, Mo.	James, Addison D.	Parsons	Wolf

So the rules were suspended, the Senate amendment with the House amendment thereto was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

The following additional pairs were announced:

For the balance of the day:

Mr. MCGUIRE with Mr. CARTER.

Until further notice:

Mr. MONDELL with Mr. WOLF.

Mr. WATSON with Mr. SHACKLEFORD.

Mr. TOWNSEND with Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. STURGISS with Mr. ROTHERMEL.

Mr. STERLING with Mr. RHINOCK.

Mr. STEENERSON with Mr. MOON of Tennessee.

Mr. LOUD with Mr. LEWIS.

Mr. HOWLAND with Mr. JONES of Virginia.

Mr. HASKINS with Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES.

Mr. GRAFF with Mr. HITCHCOCK.

Mr. GILLET with Mr. FAYROT.

Mr. FOSTER of Indiana with Mr. CRAWFORD.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin with Mr. CALDWELL.

Mr. BEALE of Pennsylvania with Mr. BURNETT.

Mr. FOSS with Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina.

Mr. POWERS with Mr. PRATT.

Mr. ELLIS of Missouri with Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. CUSHMAN with Mr. LAMAR of Missouri.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington with Mr. COOPER of Texas.

Mr. GARDNER of Michigan with Mr. MOORE of Texas.

For this session:

Mr. BOUTELL with Mr. GRIGGS.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

GRANTING PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules, take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 17874) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers of said war, and concur in the Senate amendment, with the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pensions laws—

The name of Daniel H. Parrott, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James C. Fackenthal, late first Lieutenant Company E, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alexander Thompson, late of Company B, Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert Hardy, late of Company K, One hundredth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Rupp, late of Company F, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Cart, late of Company D, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Woodward, late sergeant-major Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David N. Anderson, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William C. Hall, late of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Miller, jr., late of Company G, Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles T. Haines, late of Company G, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Turner, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Philip S. Smock, late of Company A, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Crowder, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Kephart, late of Company H, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George T. Batty, helpless and dependent child of Edward Batty, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Nelson Clark, late of Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. H. Hurry, late second Lieutenant Companies E and F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Elder, late of Companies H and A, Fifty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Basil Hall, late of Company H, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael McNally, late captain Company E, Two hundred and first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas R. Luckhardt, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Read, late of Company E, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Horatio Webster, late of Company E, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension of \$46 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mark Harrington, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Bolles, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Solomon C. Grim, late of Company D, Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Butler Case, first lieutenant Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Theophilus Jones, late of Company F, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Walter H. Farwell, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John P. Patton, late of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Bireley, late of Company D, Two hundred and third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver T. Bundy, late assistant surgeon One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Studley, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jane M. Ketcham, late nurse, Medical Department United States Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Parker A. Emery, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and fourteenth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward P. Rice, late of Companies F and K, Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph Ott, late of Company K, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Adkins, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ira Tupper, late of Company E, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alem Snyder, late of Companies E and C, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company C, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Hughes, late of Company E, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Hawley, late of Company E, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Croft, late of Company H, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cyrus T. Swain, late of Company C, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and thirty-ninth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Sine, late of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abram W. Labagh, late of Company K, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William P. Pease, late of Company B, Ninety-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Slater, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Martin, late of Company D, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Augustus Bunting, late of Company E, Eightieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles A. McKevitt, late of Company E, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathan T. Moore, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Keefe, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. McNair, late first lieutenant Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Firth, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry S. Rider, late of Company L, Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company L, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marion B. Patterson, widow of Robert F. Patterson, late lieutenant-colonel Twenty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas W. Ritchie, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Johns, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jane E. Seaman, widow of Harmanus V. V. Seaman, late of Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Francis A. Gere, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Smith, late of Company D, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver M. Allen, late of Company A, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry B. Haley, late captain Company M, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward E. Spencer, late of Company G, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred P. Slater, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George A. Hawley, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment, and Company G, Twentieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Brown, late of Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bankson T. Morgan, late lieutenant-colonel Fifty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William I. Protzman, late of Company C, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Crippen, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Stark, late of Company H, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel J. Stogden, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment, and Company I, One hundred and ninety-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Gullett, late of Company I, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward A. Chapman, late of Company A, Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Theophilus McConnell, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Bowler, late of Company N, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Dallis Johnson, alias Dallas Johnson, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Reuben J. Clarkson, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George C. Heberling, late of Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Francis, late of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Edwards, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Asa B. Park, late of Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Hess, helpless and dependent son of Samuel Hess, late major and lieutenant-colonel Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Frank E. Wadhams, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Hines, late of Company G, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Watson, late of Company I, One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rudolph B. Scott, alias Charles R. Scott, late of U. S. S. North Carolina, and Chicopee, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harmon M. Billings, late captain Company E, Eighty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Lemon, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. G. Green, late of Company D, Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Joy, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Mastilla, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company K, Third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph N. Dawson, late of Company E, Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram F. Hollister, late of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Heman R. Lybolt, late of Company F, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elieum Ayres, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Moore, late of Company E, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oswald Ihme, late of Company G, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Matthew J. McRath, late of Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rudolph Frey, late of Company A, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John G. Homan, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert E. Oviatt, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alonson D. Grinnell, late of Company I, Ninetieth Regiment, and Company E Battalion, Ninetieth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Guganus, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert J. Meserve, late of Company A, Forty-second Regiment Massachusetts Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Gray, late of Battery F, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth McCarthy, widow of Cornelius McCarthy, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Selden S. Hall, late of Company F, One hundred and third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth S. Hess, widow of Jacob Hess, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cecilia W. Simon, widow of Alexander W. Simon, late sergeant-major, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Virgil D. Poe, late of Company F, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John B. Graves, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adeline K. Hart, widow of Andrew Hart, late captain of Company K, First Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Isaac Holcomb, late of Company C, Third Regiment North Carolina Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert D. Robinson, late of Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry L. Patterson, late of Company H, Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adelaide E. Randolph, widow of Asa A. F. Randolph, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and Seventeenth Company Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Anna J. Randolph, helpless and dependent child of said Asa A. F. Randolph, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of the said Adelaide E. Randolph the name of said Anna J. Randolph shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of the death of said Adelaide E. Randolph.

The name of William McLain, late of Company M, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milton Charles, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alfred R. Bradeen, late of Company E, Ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Massie, late of Company L, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Carroll, late of Company D, Twenty-fifth Regiment, and Company K, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis Gault, late of Company A, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah B. Goehler, widow of Philip Goehler, late second Lieutenant Company G, Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company C, Third Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rufus H. Washburn, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Gardner, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William V. Carr, late of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Nelson, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward McGinniss, late of Company B, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Wilkin, widow of Jacob W. Wilkin, late captain Companies C and K, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment, and Company K, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Caroline King, widow of Joseph King, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of John A. King, helpless and dependent son of said Joseph King, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Caroline King the name of said John A. King shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the death of said Caroline King.

The name of Benjamin F. Harris, late of Company D, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Timothy C. Moore, late lieutenant-colonel Thirty-fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company K, Sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Unbehahn, late of Company I, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah M. Sandford, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company F, First Regiment New York Provisional Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James D. Timoney, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Knudson, late of Company D, Fifty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anna Fick, helpless and dependent daughter of Carl Fick, late of Companies F and C, Nineteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Alwida Blades, widow of John H. Blades, late of Company D, Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment submitted by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LOUDENSLAGER] is as follows:

The name of Julia F. Noyes, widow of George O. Noyes, late of Company C, First Regiment United States Infantry, and Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James W. Freeman, late of Ninth Company, United States Coast Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$15 per month.

The name of John H. Pepper, late landsman, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Phillip Margetts, late of Captain Burton's company B, Utah Mounted Volunteers, Utah Indian disturbances, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Rachel Travis, widow of Peter O. Travis, late recruit Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Luella S. Gallup, widow of Charles C. Gallup, late first Lieutenant Company C, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Jesse G. Lott, late of Company I, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$6 per month.

The name of Mary Lois Wriston, widow of John P. Wriston, late of Company A, Mormon Battalion, Iowa Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James A. McDavid, late of Company F, First Regiment South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Ulysses G. Powell, late of Company B, Third Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Sarah R. Williams, widow of Ferdinand Williams, late first Lieutenant, Engineer Corps, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Ferdinand Williams until she reaches the age of 16 years, such pension being in lieu of that granted by private act approved February 1, 1907.

The name of Seth S. Nye, late of Company K, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of James Francis Flynn, late of U. S. S. New York, United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Mary Meeler, widow of John Meeler, late of Company L, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said John Meeler, until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Harry C. Newton, late of Company F, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Loring R. Clayton, late of Company I, Third Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Caroline M. Douglas, dependent mother of William H. Douglas, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Nancy J. Stephens, dependent mother of Oliver P. Stephens, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Malinda Foust, widow of Philip E. Foust, late of Captain Allen's company, Tennessee Militia, war of 1812, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John Winter, late of Troop E, Second Regiment United States Dragoons, Florida Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Billings A. Clark, late of Captain Burch's Company B, First Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eliza Norman, widow of Richard G. Norman, late of Captain Sweet's company, Georgia Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline Cowart, widow of Abel Cowart, late of Captain Stewart's and Robert's companies, Florida Volunteers, and Captain Jarnigan's company, Georgia Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Albert Nelson, late gunner's mate, second class, U. S. S. Wheeling, United States Navy, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert White, late of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew E. Waterman, late of Company H, First Regiment South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary A. Kinsey, widow of Stephen Kinsey, late captain, First Regiment Texas Cavalry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Victoria St. C. E. C. Mickelson, widow of Michael Mickelson, late of Capt. Thomas Smith's company, Ninth Regiment Oregon Mounted Militia, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Manuel R. Sanchez, late of Capt. William Mosley's independent company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George E. Ryno, late of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Frank Bremigam, late of Company H, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month.

The name of Patrick Burton, late of Company H, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Lawrence Nichols, late of Company L, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of John D. McKinlay, late of Capt. James G. Dell's company, Florida Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha A. Gardner, widow of John H. Gardner, late of Capt. Aaron Jernigan's company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles A. Young, late of Capt. Robert Mickler's independent company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mansfield Burris, late of Capt. William Fitzhugh's Company D, Texas Mounted Volunteers, Texas and New Mexico Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Susan E. Hodges, widow of Marcus A. Hodges, late of Captain Henry's company, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William H. Jones, late of Captains Hembree's and Swan's companies, Tennessee Volunteers, Cherokee Indian disturbance, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie A. Robbins, late nurse, Medical Department, United States Army, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Kelly, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment, and Company H, Seventeenth Regiment, United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth E. Wood, widow of Francis Wood, late pharmacist, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Renvey E. Dees, widow of Henry Dees, late of Captain Coffee's company, Florida Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Margaret Aston, formerly Margaret Dunn, late nurse, Medical Department United States Army, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Harriette M. Maxwell, late nurse, Medical Department United States Army, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Agnes Boon Otis, widow of Elmer Otis, late Lieutenant-colonel Seventh Regiment and colonel Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elenor Sanborn, widow of Nathaniel Sanborn, late of Captain Holt's company, Massachusetts Militia, war of 1812, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Hutchinson Smith, late of Captain Hardee's company, First Regiment Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Josiah B. Law, late of Captain Stewart's mounted company, Special Battalion Florida Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward C. McGeachy, late of Captain Kendrick's company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Montgomery, late of Company I, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Stephen T. Hancock, late of Captains Mizell's and McClellan's companies, Florida Mounted Militia, Florida Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Standley, late of Captain Steven's company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George E. Mills, late of Captain Mills's company, Florida Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Esther H. Kautz, widow of Albert Kautz, late rear-admiral, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Ann Langford, widow of Nicholas Langford, late Lieutenant of Captains Langford's and Bradley's companies, Florida Militia, Florida Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Satirhe Feagle, widow of Adam Feagle, late of Company L, Palmetto Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucretia Grice, widow of Eldred S. Grice, late of Captain Jones's company, South Carolina Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sarah D. Jones, widow of Dabney Jones, late of Captain Jones's company, South Carolina Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carrie Trotter, widow of Jacob M. Trotter, late of Captain Denny's company, First Regiment South Carolina Militia, Florida Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Anna O. D. Mickle, widow of Joseph P. Mickle, late chief engineer, United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lucy W. Binford, widow of John G. Binford, late of Company I, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas B. Brown, late of Company A, Thirty-third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Catherine S. Miller, widow of Marcus P. Miller, late major, Fifth United States Artillery, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$35 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret E. McCoy, widow of Thomas F. McCoy, late first lieutenant Company D, Eleventh United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Oliver M. Reid, late of Company I, Twentieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Martin Bolster, late of Company M, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Elizabeth Nobles, widow of John B. Nobles, late of Captains Whitehead's and Hill's companies, Florida Mounted Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Richard R. Russell, late of Capt. William G. Moseley's company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel G. W. Norman, late of Captain Hardee's company, First Regiment Florida Mounted Volunteers, Florida Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John F. Jones, late of Capt. Robert Bullock's independent company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Florida Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isham Walker, late of Captain Beady's company, First Regiment Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Tyrer, late of Company B, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of John Hatcher, late of Capt. Joseph J. Knight's company, Florida Militia, Florida Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Pearl Y. Newcomb, widow of Marcellus L. Newcomb, late of Troop D, First Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of said Marcellus L. Newcomb until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Martha Shinn, widow of Jacob L. Shinn, late of Company A, Mounted Regiment Arkansas Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie E. Tisdell, widow of Moses H. Tisdell, late first lieutenant Company A, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$17 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Moses H. Tisdell until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Justin McCarthy, late of Second Artillery Corps, United States Army, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of William J. Meadows, late of Capt. William H. Kendrick's independent company, Florida Mounted Volunteers, Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Vianna R. Huston, widow of Robert B. Huston, late captain Company L, Forty-seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William L. Defaney, late of Captain Newell's company, Oregon Scouts, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jobeny Mullinax, late of Captains Lyons's and Cessna's companies, Georgia Volunteers, Florida Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Leggett, late of First Lieut. R. B. Turner's detachment, Florida Foot Volunteers, Florida Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William D. Gibson, late of Company M, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of David Raulerson, late of Capt. Giles W. Ellis's company, Florida Volunteers, Florida Seminole Indian war, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Christopher Kneup, late of Company C, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month.

The name of Clara D. Miller, widow of John Miller, late of Company M, First Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Martin J. Frey, late of Company H, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Edward W. Hall, late of Company L, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Arthur Onderdonk, late of Company B, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Guy R. Martin, late of Company B, Fortieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$55 per month.

The name of Bright Evans, late of Captain Cleveland's company, Georgia Volunteers, Cherokee Indian disturbances, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob Siemp, late of Company D, Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Long, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Paul K. Hubbs, jr., late of Captain Smalley's company G, Second Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Muir, late of Company D, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of William H. Hall, late of Company E, First Regiment District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Barzilla P. Greenwood, late of Captain Haley's Company C, Battalion Rangers Oregon Mounted Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Talbut, widow of William Talbut, late private, Ordnance Detachment, United States Army, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edward P. L. Jones, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Elijah H. McAlmond, late of Capt. I. N. Ebey's company, First Regiment Washington Territory Volunteers, Oregon and Washington Territory Indian wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Arthur E. Truitt, late of Company G, First Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ellis R. Brock, late of Company K, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph H. Glover, dependent son of John Glover, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Nora R. Willett, widow of Eugene Willett, late of Company A, Twentieth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of the said Eugene Willett until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of William Q. Anderson, late of Battery D, Utah Volunteer Light Artillery, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry P. Mann, late of Company L, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, war with Mexico, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Vance V. Pearsall, late of Troop B, Eleventh Regiment United States Cavalry, war with Spain.

The name of Harry Landau, late of Troop C, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$65 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Smith, late of Company L, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$10 per month.

The name of William S. Sykes, late of Second Company, United States Coast Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month.

The name of William McCrooklin, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Stebbins, late of Company F, Second Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Margaret F. Bell, widow of Clarence W. Bell, late of Troop K, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, war with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of the said Clarence W. Bell until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of James B. Waters, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse T. Reese, late of Company G, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Morgan J. Treadway, late captain of Company G, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Alzina Wilcher, widow of Stephen Wilcher, late of Captain Winters's company, Illinois Volunteers, Black Hawk Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAPRON). The question is on suspending the rules, taking from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 17874, and concurring in the Senate amendment, with the amendment just read.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, in order to expedite legislation, I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 207, nays 1, answered "present" 16, not voting 163, as follows:

YEAS—207.

Adair	Draper	Hubbard, W. Va.	O'Connell
Adamson	Durey	Huff	Olcott
Aiken	Dwight	Hughes, N. J.	Padgett
Alexander, Mo.	Ellerbe	Hull, Tenn.	Page
Alexander, N. Y.	Ellis, Oreg.	Humphreys, Wash.	Parker, S. Dak.
Ames	Englebright	Humphreys, Miss.	Payne
Ansherry	Fairchild	Johnson, Ky.	Pollard
Ashbrook	Favrot	Jones, Va.	Porter
Bartholdt	Ferris	Jones, Wash.	Pray
Bartlett, Ga.	Floyd	Kahn	Rainey
Bates	Focht	Keller	Randall, Tex.
Beale, Pa.	Fordney	Kellher	Rauch
Beall, Tex.	Foss	Kennedy, Iowa	Reeder
Bede	Foster, Ill.	Kennedy, Ohio	Reld
Bell, Ga.	Foster, Ind.	Kinkaid	Reynolds
Birdsall	Foster, Vt.	Kitchin, Claude	Robinson
Bonyng	Foulkrod	Knapp	Rothermel
Booher	French	Knopf	Russell, Mo.
Boyd	Fuller	Knowland	Russell, Tex.
Bradley	Fulton	Kustermann	Ryan
Brodhead	Gaines, Tenn.	Lafean	Scott
Brownlow	Gardner, Mich.	Laning	Shackleford
Butler	Gardner, N. J.	Lassiter	Sherley
Calder	Gilhams	Law	Sims
Calderhead	Godwin	Lawrence	Smith, Cal.
Campbell	Goldfogle	Lee	Smith, Iowa
Capron	Goulden	Lever	Smith, Mo.
Cary	Graff	Lindbergh	Sperry
Chapman	Granger	Lloyd	Spight
Clark, Fla.	Gregg	Longworth	Stafford
Clark, Mo.	Griggs	Loud	Stanley
Cockran	Gronna	Loudenslager	Steenerson
Cocks, N. Y.	Hackett	Lovering	Stephens, Tex.
Cole	Hackney	McKinley, Ill.	Sterling
Cook, Pa.	Hale	McKinney	Sulloway
Cousins	Hamilton, Iowa	McLachlan, Cal.	Sulzer
Cox, Ind.	Hamilton, Mich.	McLaughlin, Mich.	Talbot
Cravens	Hammond	McMillan	Thistlewood
Crawford	Haskins	Macon	Tou Velle
Crumpacker	Haugen	Madden	Townsend
Cushman	Hawley	Madison	Volstead
Dalzell	Hay	Mann	Waldo
Darragh	Hayes	Miller	Wanger
Davidson	Heflin	Moon, Tenn.	Washburn
Davis, Minn.	Helm	Morse	Wheeler
Dawson	Higgins	Mouser	Willett
De Armond	Hinshaw	Murdoch	Williams
Denby	Holliday	Murphy	Wilson, Pa.
Denver	Houston	Needham	Wood
Diekema	Howell, Utah	Nelson	Woodyard
Dixon	Howland	Nicholls	Young
Douglas	Hubbard, Iowa	Nye	

NAYS—1.

Byrd

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—16.

Bennet, N. Y.	Finley	Henry, Tex.	Sabath
Candler	Garner	Jenkins	Saunders
Carlin	Hardwick	Moore, Tex.	Siemp
Clayton	Hardy	Roberts	Watkins

NOT VOTING—163.

Acheson	Burton, Del.	Ellis, Mo.	Hamlin
Allen	Burton, Ohio	Esch	Harding
Andrus	Caldwell	Fassett	Harrison
Anthony	Carter	Fitzgerald	Henry, Conn.
Rannon	Caulfield	Flood	Hepburn
Barchfeld	Chaney	Fornes	Hill, Conn.
Barclay	Conner	Fowler	Hill, Miss.
Bartlett, Nev.	Cook, Colo.	Gaines, W. Va.	Hitchcock
Bennett, Ky.	Cooper, Pa.	Gardner, Mass.	Hobson
Bingham	Cooper, Tex.	Garrett	Howard
Boutell	Cooper, Wis.	Gill	Howell, N. J.
Bowers	Coudrey	Gillespie	Hughes, W. Va.
Brantley	Craig	Gillett	Hull, Iowa
Broussard	Currier	Glass	Jackson
Brumm	Davenport	Goebel	James, Addison D.
Brundage	Davey, La.	Gordon	James, Ollie M.
Burgess	Daves	Graham	Johnson, S. C.
Burke	Driscoll	Greene	Kimball
Burleigh	Dunwell	Haggott	Kipp
Burleson	Edwards, Ga.	Hall	Kitchin, Wm. W.
Burnett	Edwards, Ky.	Hamill	Lamar, Fla.

Lamar, Mo.	McKinlay, Cal.	Powers	Stevens, Minn.
Lamb	McLain	Pratt	Sturgiss
Landis	McMorran	Prince	Tawney
Langley	Malby	Pujo	Taylor, Ala.
Leake	Marshall	Ransdell, La.	Taylor, Ohio
Legare	Maynard	Rhinock	Thomas, N. C.
Lenahan	Mondell	Richardson	Thomas, Ohio
Lewis	Moon, Pa.	Riordan	Tirrell
Lilley	Moore, Pa.	Rodenberg	Underwood
Lindsay	Mudd	Rucker	Vreeland
Littlefield	Norris	Sheppard	Wallace
Livingston	Olmsted	Sherman	Watson
Lorimer	Overstreet	Sherwood	Webb
Lowden	Parker, N. J.	Slayden	Weeks
McCall	Parsons	Small	Weems
McCreary	Patterson	Smith, Mich.	Weisse
McDermott	Pearre	Smith, Tex.	Wiley
McGavin	Perkins	Snapp	Wilson, Ill.
McGuire	Peters	Southwick	Wolf
McHenry	Pou	Sparkman	

So the rules were suspended, and the Senate amendment, with the House amendment thereto, was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:
Until further notice:

Mr. ALLEN with Mr. DAVENPORT.
Mr. ANDRUS with Mr. FITZGERALD.
Mr. ANTHONY with Mr. MOORE of Texas.
Mr. BROWNLOW with Mr. GLASS.
Mr. BURTON of Delaware with Mr. GORDON.
Mr. SMITH of Michigan with Mr. McDERMOTT.
Mr. PRINCE with Mr. McHENRY.
Mr. SNAPP with Mr. MAYNARD.
Mr. SOUTHWICK with Mr. RHINOCK.
Mr. STURGISS with Mr. SHEPPARD.
Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio with Mr. SHERWOOD.
Mr. WILSON of Illinois with Mr. UNDERWOOD.
Mr. FOSTER of Vermont with Mr. Pou.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States, was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTI, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On April 19, 1908:

H. R. 15653. An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late civil war, the war with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late civil war.

On April 20, 1908:

H. R. 17305. An act to regulate the establishment and maintenance of private hospitals and asylums in the District of Columbia.

On April 22, 1908:

H. R. 20310. An act relating to the liability of common carriers by railroad to their employees in certain cases.

REGATTAS OR MARINE PARADES.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 6028) to provide for safety of life on navigable waters during regattas or marine parades.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California moves to suspend the rules and pass a bill, which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized and empowered in his discretion to issue from time to time regulations, not contrary to law, to promote the safety of life on navigable waters during regattas or marine parades.

SEC. 2. That to enforce such regulations the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may detail any public vessel in the service of that Department and make use of any private vessel tendered gratuitously for the purpose, or upon the request of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the head of any other Department may enforce the regulations issued under this act by means of any public vessel of such Department and of any private vessel tendered gratuitously for the purpose.

SEC. 3. That the authority and power bestowed upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor by sections 1 and 2 may be transferred for any special occasion to the head of another Department by the President whenever in his judgment such transfer is desirable.

SEC. 4. That for any violation of regulations issued pursuant to this act the following penalties shall be incurred:

(a) A licensed officer shall be liable to suspension or revocation of license in the manner now prescribed by law for incompetency or misconduct.

(b) Any person in charge of the navigation of a vessel other than a licensed officer shall be liable to a penalty of \$500.

(c) The owner of a vessel (including any corporate officer of a corporation owning the vessel) actually on board shall be liable to a penalty of \$500, unless the violation of regulations shall have occurred without his knowledge.

(d) Any other person shall be liable to a penalty of \$250.
The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized and empowered to mitigate or remit any penalty herein provided for in the manner prescribed by law for the mitigation or remission of penalties for violation of the navigation laws.

SEC. 5. That the act approved May 19, 1896, entitled "An act to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect on April 10, 1908.

Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. FITZGERALD demanded a second.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, a second is ordered. The gentleman from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] to twenty minutes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. Speaker, as the title of the bill recites, it provides for the safety of life on navigable waters during regattas or marine parades. The bill was reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and has passed the Senate. It is designed to be broad enough in its scope to protect life during any important event bringing a great number of vessels together, crowded with passengers, when the ordinary navigation laws do not prove adequate. The bill is designed to meet such conditions as we will have in the city of San Francisco on the 6th of May next. At that time there will probably be in the vicinity of San Francisco over a million people, all anxious to get upon the water and witness the marine parade. The present law provides only for regattas, and you could hardly call a marine or naval parade such as we are going to have in the Bay of San Francisco a regatta.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FITZGERALD. What is the purpose of the provision that authorizes the President to confer upon the head of another Department, if he deems it desirable, the power that is conferred by this bill upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor?

Mr. KNOWLAND. As I understand it, for instance, at San Francisco it is desirable to confer that power upon the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Why should the Secretary of the Navy have it, if it is not rather for the purpose of magnifying him and giving him some prestige under these circumstances?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Inasmuch as it is to be a naval parade, or whatever you choose to call it, and the Secretary of the Navy will be in charge, he should have this authority. I know of no other reason.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Suppose the President thought it would be a good thing to confer the power on the Attorney-General, does the gentleman think that we should enact a law that would permit the power granted by one official to be exercised by anybody the President sees fit to designate?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I scarcely think that case would apply.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Why not confer all the power on the President?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, it was almost impossible to catch the drift of this bill as it was read at the desk, so great was the disorder, and it was difficult to get a copy of the bill. In order to get acquainted with it, I am compelled to read it in my time. There is no other way for me or the House to get at a knowledge of it.

Section 1 reads:

That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized and empowered in his discretion to issue from time to time regulations, not contrary to law, to promote the safety of life on navigable waters during regattas or marine parades.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is one of the numerous bills that have been considered and some passed by the House, vesting legislative powers in an Executive Department, a thing that ought never to be done, or rather delegating legislative power to an Executive Department. These regulations will possess the force of law. It is worse than that. A law can be reviewed in any court, but these regulations can not. The decision of this Executive Department is final and conclusive. If it involves any man's liberty or his property in any way, it is still final and conclusive under the decision pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Jui Toy*, a Chinaman.

The second clause is:

That to enforce such regulations the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may detail any public vessel in the service of that Department and make use of any private vessel tendered gratuitously for the purpose.

In other words, not only is the Secretary empowered to make regulations with the force of law unreviewable by the judiciary, but he is empowered to approve and make use of a private vessel for the purpose of enforcing the regulations, provided it is tendered to him gratuitously. In other words, he makes some arbitrary and irresponsibly owned vessel a marine private detective or a sea marine private policeman.

The clause continues:

Or, upon the request of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the head of any other Department may enforce the regulations.

A number of people get up a regatta race, and the Secretary delegates the police power on that occasion to a private vessel

that may belong to one of the owners of a vessel that takes part in the regatta or may have any other imaginable interest in the termination of the races.

The third clause reads:

Or, upon the request of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the head of any other Department may enforce the regulations issued under this act by means of any public vessel of such Department and of any private vessel tendered gratuitously for the purpose.

SEC. 3. That the authority and power bestowed upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor by sections 1 and 2 may be transferred for any special occasion to the head of another Department by the President whenever, in his judgment, such transfer is desirable.

In the first place, the Secretary is himself to enforce it, and then, if he desires, he requests some one else to enforce it, and then the power conferred on the Secretary of Commerce and Labor by the act may be divested under the terms of the act and invested in somebody else whenever, in the President's judgment, the transfer of the power is desirable.

We have gone pretty far in the way of delegating legislative authority under the head of "regulations" to be made and enforced by an Executive Department. Now in this bill we propose to delegate to one Department and permit it to delegate to another; and after it is delegated, or before it is delegated, we delegate to the Chief Executive the power to undelegate it and redelegate it.

Section 4 reads:

That for any violation of regulations issued pursuant to this act the following penalties shall be incurred.

After the regulations are adopted by the Department, or the chief of the Department it may be, they possess the force of law, and then if these regulations are violated, no judicial review can be had, and these men are to be punished in the following way:

A licensed officer shall be liable to suspension or revocation of license in the manner now prescribed by law for incompetency or misconduct.

Well, I see nothing in that. Of course if he is incompetent or guilty of misconduct, that will make him liable to suspension or revocation of license, and this would not seem to add to the manner of suspending or revoking, but only to change the causes for which his license can be suspended or revoked. I am glad to see that, because it will prevent—if the President should take over the entire power delegated to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to himself—it will prevent him from suspending the license of an officer by telegram, as he undertook to do on the Mississippi River not so very long ago.

The next clause is:

Any person in charge of the navigation of a vessel other than a licensed officer shall be liable to a penalty of \$500.

Now, \$500 is not much money with rich people, but it is a good deal of money with some people. A man is to be liable to that penalty for violating a regulation. A regulation is in this unlike a law; it is not prescribed in the law books and everybody is not presumed to know what it is, and as a matter of fact everybody does not know what it is. It is right hard to find out what regulations are in some cases. Let us read for our own information further:

(c) The owner of a vessel (including any corporate officer of a corporation owning the vessel) actually on board shall be liable to a penalty of \$500, unless the violation of regulations shall have occurred without his knowledge.

(d) Any other person shall be liable to a penalty of \$250.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized and empowered to mitigate or remit any penalty herein provided for in the manner prescribed by law for the mitigation or remission of penalties for violation of the navigation laws.

SEC. 5. That the act approved May 19, 1896, entitled "An act to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers," is hereby repealed.

Mr. Speaker, there is no explanation before this House of what are the provisions of that law that is to be repealed, and although we are supposed to know what the law is and to have knowledge of existing law, as a matter of fact, the best lawyers in the House have not such knowledge, and there are probably not ten men in this House, who are not members of this particular committee, who know what the provisions of the act of May 19, 1896, entitled "An act to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers" are. So that we have no idea of what we are repealing, and the gentleman from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], before he reserved his time, although undertaking to explain the bill, made no sort of an explanation of what the provisions of law are that we are repealing.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is printed in the report, and if the gentleman will read the report he will find out.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Read the report! Why, this matter is brought up under suspension of the rules, with twenty minutes' time in which to state objections, if there are any objections, if you can do it. Now, we are told that there is a report somewhere, which, however, was not laid upon our desks when the

matter was presented to us. I had to send out and get a bill. That took a long time, and I have had to go through the form of reading it to the House in order to know what is in it myself—much less taking the time to consider the report, which I did not have and have not even now. If somebody had not jumped up at once after the gentleman had stood upon his feet for only two or three minutes going through the form of explaining, nobody could have read either the bill or the report, for then, having reserved the balance of his time, the next thing in order would have been for the gentleman to call for a vote on the proposition, without any opportunity for the House to know anything at all about it. I will ask the gentleman in my time to tell me what the provisions of the act of May 19, 1896, entitled "An act to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers" are. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] has meantime, however, brought me the report, which contains the act, and I will read it, so that the House may know what it is. In the absence of the safeguards of usual and orderly procedure, done away with by the special rule, I or somebody must do that. I do not know whether any of you know what is in this act that we are about to repeal or not. I know I do not. Let us therefore find out.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. May I interrupt the gentleman a moment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I want to say to the gentleman that this bill came from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and that I voted against it and gave notice that I would resist it on the floor of the House. It has not been called up heretofore by unanimous consent, before that rule was dispensed with, because of my objection; and if the gentleman has not had his attention already called to it, a section of the bill permits not only the fixing of regulations that amount to crimes by the Secretary of the Navy, but permits that, by order of the President, to become a migratory power, and the President may transfer that power not only from himself, but from the Secretary of the Navy to some subordinate party.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I just mentioned that peculiarity of the bill a moment ago, and I am delighted to know that the gentleman from Georgia had reserved the right to oppose the legislation. I will read now to see what we are repealing, in order that the House may know something about it, and then I will yield to the gentleman from Georgia:

Be it enacted etc., That in order to provide for the safety of passengers on excursion steamers, yachts, oarsmen, and all craft, whether as observers or participants, taking part in regattas, amateur or professional, that may hereafter be held on navigable waters, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered in his discretion to detail revenue cutters to enforce such rules and regulations as may be adopted to insure the safety of passengers on said excursion steamers, yachts, oarsmen, and all crafts, whether as observers or participants, taking part in such regattas.

Approved, May 19, 1896.

Now, I confess—and I will ask the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] to enlighten me—I confess that I am somewhat at sea. This act of May 19, 1896, was also an act that had vested discretion in the Department to make regulations, was it not?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I think so.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What was the necessity, in this change, of leaving out excursion steamers, as seems to have been done?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I will say to the gentleman that there is a kind of prestige desired to be conferred upon the Secretary of the Navy, that he may have the power to make these regulations that are tantamount to criminal statutes.

Mr. MANN. Of course the gentleman means the Secretary of Commerce and Labor?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Oh, I understand that; but section 3 permits the President to transfer it to the Secretary of the Navy; and that was the statement that the Commissioner of Navigation made before our committee, and they were so surprised—

Mr. WILLIAMS. This power previously was vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, was it not?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Yes. He could detail revenue cutters.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, they are going to cut out the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to detail revenue cutters and allow some private concerns of some sort to volunteer for this work—

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. And any Department official, whether the Secretary of the Navy or a clerk, can do it under this bill.

Mr. KAHN. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Certainly.

Mr. KAHN. I think the gentleman is in error in regard to the regatta matter. The regatta regulation gives the Secretary

of the Treasury power to regulate all crafts upon the waters during a regatta. The naval vessels going into the waters of different cities of the Pacific coast can not be called a regatta, and yet there will be thousands of crafts of all characters and description in these different waters where the naval vessels come.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States is Commander in Chief of the Navy of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy is the executive officer under him to control and regulate the Navy of the United States. If pleasure occasions of any sort are to occur in which the naval vessels are to participate the Secretary of the Navy has already the right to order them to participate or not to participate, and if they do participate he has the right to state how they shall participate, because the Secretary of the Navy has absolute power, subject to the President's supreme authority as Commander in Chief of the Navy, to control the movements and operations of naval vessels.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. I did not catch the exact terms of the law that it is proposed to repeal, and I would like to ask the gentleman if that law does not provide—

Mr. KNOWLAND. If the gentleman—

Mr. WILLIAMS. Two gentlemen can not talk at once. I have yielded to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Does that law provide for certain regulations in connection with excursion boats?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. And this bill, without providing for such regulations, proposes to repeal them?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think so, and upon that I will ask the gentleman in charge of the bill, Does not the present bill repeal so much of the act of May 19, 1896, as applies to excursion steamers and puts nothing in lieu thereof?

Mr. MANN. Of course it covers the whole question; I mean the present bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. There is ample provision in this bill to cover the whole matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What does the gentleman say? I did not hear the gentleman, there is so much disorder.

Mr. KNOWLAND. There is ample provision in this bill to provide for all that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, unless my memory fails me, and I have just read the bill, there is no reference in it to excursion steamers at all. If the gentleman can find any reference to them, I will stand corrected. Now, the law which is proposed to be repealed, the act of May 19, 1896, did refer to excursion steamers, and this law expressly says that that law is repealed. Now, I would like to know why excursion steamers were left out of the regulations.

Mr. MANN. I do not know how far the gentleman is really wanting information on the subject. He is usually wanting information. Under the title of "C" it says "the owner of a vessel," and the making of a regulation under this act covers all kinds of vessels—oh, well, the gentleman nods his head—

Mr. KNOWLAND. It says "during regattas or marine parades," and this covers all kinds of vessels during regattas and during parades.

Mr. TOWNSEND. In other words, it covers all the original bill covered and parades besides.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman from Mississippi yield for a question?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Mississippi yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. WILLIAMS. In just one second.

Mr. Speaker, upon examination of the bill, although excursion steamers are not mentioned *eo nomine*, I am inclined to think that, taking the first section and Clause C of the fourth section together, if any excursion steamers were present and participating the new law would, under the general heading "Vessels participating," cover them.

Now, I yield five minutes, or such time as he may desire, to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD].

Mr. BURLESON. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] desires some time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I beg the gentleman's pardon. How much time have I left, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. One minute.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield it to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT].

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. In that one minute I will say that this bill was called up and passed hurriedly in our committee. I protested against it then, because of the fact that it puts the power in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to make a crime and prescribe penalties, and permits the President to transfer that power from one head of a

Department to another at his pleasure. The House when in consideration of a bill relative to enacting laws and fixing penalties to protect the game in Alaska, the very day that we were considering this bill, struck from that bill all provisions like these. Now, while we are all interested in having the naval parade of the ships of our fleet that have gone to the Pacific, in the harbor of San Francisco, as great and magnificent as may be, I am unwilling, even for so great and commendable a purpose, to do that which I think is in violation of the Constitution of my country and the rights of the citizens of the country and put the power in the hands of the head of a Department to make a crime and have that power become transferable and migratory at the will of the President. [Applause.]

Mr. KNOWLAND. How much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Seventeen minutes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN].

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Before the gentleman yields that I would like to ask him one question, and that is, What is this third section put in here for? What is the necessity of transferring this power from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to somebody else?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Well, I explained that to the gentleman from New York when he asked me the identical question.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If you have already answered that, all right.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will answer it again. I will state in this instance, in the case at San Francisco and the time the fleet arrives there, that possibly they may want to delegate that power to the Secretary of the Navy, who has charge of the festivities upon that occasion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. RYAN. I do not believe it will require five minutes to say what I have to say on this question. This bill is simply for the purpose of providing for the controlling of the navigable waters of the United States whenever a marine parade or a regatta is to be had. In my opinion, it is just as necessary to provide regulations for this purpose as it is to provide regulations for the patrolling and maintaining of order in the city of Washington when the inaugural procession is on, or in any other city in the country under similar conditions. The question has been raised here as to why the court will not determine the penalty. As I understand it, for all violations of the navigation laws a penalty is provided, and the same means of removing that penalty is provided for in this act, that is:

That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is hereby authorized and empowered to mitigate or remit any penalty herein provided for in the manner prescribed by law for the mitigation or remission of penalties for violation of the navigation laws.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RYAN. Certainly.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. I understand the gentleman is a member of the committee that reported the bill.

Mr. RYAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. How is that question provided for, and by whom? What machinery is provided for the determination of the question of fact?

Mr. RYAN. The officer of the Department who is assigned to that particular duty. For instance, in the violation of the navigation laws, if it is in the port of New York, the officer of the Government in charge of that port imposes the penalty provided by direction of his Department.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Well, he makes the regulations, and who is it that decides whether or not it has been violated?

Mr. RYAN. The regulations are provided by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor through a committee of chiefs of bureaus in his Department, among whom are the Commissioner of Navigation, Supervising Inspector of Vessels, and others. Penalties are provided in the regulations, and the Secretary of that Department determines on appeal whether or not that fine can be mitigated or remitted. I understand that is the procedure. I do not believe that this bill is improper, as has been suggested. I believe the bill ought to pass. I believe that the condition that will exist in San Francisco Bay when the fleet gets there makes it absolutely necessary that regulations of this character be provided. The conditions will be the same as during the big regattas that are held in New York. There is nothing in the law repealed that is not provided in this law. I do not believe in calling up bills in this manner, but I believe this to be a proper bill and that it ought to pass.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. RYAN. Certainly.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Is not this simply an extension of the law that was found so useful in New York?

Mr. RYAN. Yes. It repeals the law of May, 1896, and reenacts this law, which is more comprehensive.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. RYAN. Certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Where does the gentleman from New York find in other statutes a provision giving the President the power to transfer the power bestowed upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to make regulations to one of the other branches, to some other official, except in this very remarkable bill?

Mr. RYAN. You must have that power somewhere. You must trust some one, and I am not afraid to trust the President of the United States in matters of this kind.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. What is the purpose of delegating the authority under section 3?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, much has been said about the act of May, 1896. The present bill, pending before the House, is simply an amplification of that act. It broadens its scope. The fleet which left Hampton Roads at the close of last year is now being received on the Pacific coast. It is expected in the harbor of San Francisco on May 6 next. There is no question but there will be thousands of craft in the bay, all anxious to get near the battle ships as they steam in through the Golden Gate. It will be a magnificent pageant, and in all likelihood 500,000 persons will be afloat on excursion steamers and pleasure craft to witness the splendid spectacle. It will be absolutely necessary to have some one in authority controlling these vessels crowded with sightseers in order that there be no accident to mar the pleasure of that occasion. I can remember when the transports returned from the Philippine Islands with our troops, carrying the flags that had been rent by shot and shell in battle in the Orient. Thousands of craft of every description were on the waters of the bay in order to give welcome to the returning heroes. On one occasion a young man named Snow, a bright, able newspaper man, was run down and drowned. He was a young man of exceptional ability. Now, if there had been a law of this kind in force at that time, so that some one in authority could have regulated the speed and the position of excursion vessels of every character and description, the life of that young man would undoubtedly have been spared. I think that this law will do a world of good if it will enable those in authority to see that those men who are reckless of human life are put into their proper places. Much has been said here about the regulation that this bill provides for.

Mr. DENBY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. KAHN. Certainly.

Mr. DENBY. I would like to ask the gentleman what is the meaning of section 3, page 2, lines 21 and 22?

Mr. KAHN. Any other person than the owner or licensed officer?

Mr. DENBY. No; the paragraph before that covers the licensed officer. But this, in lines 21 and 22, "any other person shall be liable to a penalty of \$250."

Mr. KAHN. That is, any other person who violates any regulation.

Mr. DENBY. He is fined \$250.

Mr. KAHN. It is any regulation that may be in force covering emergencies of this kind.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. KAHN. Certainly.

Mr. FITZGERALD. What other person can violate a regulation?

Mr. KAHN. Well, a man who would probably be in charge of the vessel, and not an owner or licensed officer. Or he might simply have charge of an excursion party, the members of which had purchased tickets admitting them on board of that particular vessel.

Mr. FITZGERALD. But the master of the vessel is the man who has absolute authority and is responsible. Now, does the gentleman intend—

Mr. KAHN. There may be a vessel without a master. For instance, there are a great many small craft, such as yachts.

Mr. FITZGERALD. But this provides that there shall be a licensed officer in charge.

Mr. KAHN. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. It provides a penalty for the violation by a person, any licensed officer in charge, provides a penalty for the owner if he be a corporate officer of a corporation. Now, what "other person" is intended to be covered by that clause?

Mr. KAHN. There may be a small yacht or even a rowboat which carries people and which is not in the possession of the owner or of a licensed officer.

Mr. FITZGERALD. This provides that the person in charge of that boat shall be punished.

Mr. MANN. A rowboat is not a vessel.

Mr. FITZGERALD. What other class is intended to be covered by this last provision?

Mr. KAHN. A rowboat.

Mr. MANN. A rowboat is not a vessel.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Somebody has to be in charge of a rowboat.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has ten minutes remaining.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. HAYES], four minutes.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I want to remind the House that by the passage of this bill we are conferring no new powers upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. We are simply making an extension of the powers already granted, to cover a case which the law now in force does not cover. The law which it is sought to amend by this bill merely provides for regattas, occasions when pleasure craft assemble, and this is intended to cover cases where other craft, including vessels of war, may assemble.

Much has been said by the gentleman from Mississippi and other gentlemen about these regulations. The regulations proposed by this bill are not different in character from regulations that are made now by the various executive officers of the Government. Most of the regulations in regard to navigation are made in the same way.

Mr. KEIFER. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. HAYES. Certainly.

Mr. KEIFER. How would you enforce a penalty against a person who was not a licensed officer? There is a provision here that he may be fined \$250 or \$500.

Mr. HAYES. That is a matter I have not investigated.

Mr. KEIFER. Where would you institute the proceedings?

Mr. HAYES. I should say in the admiralty courts.

Mr. KEIFER. You do not create any crime. You simply say he shall suffer a penalty.

Mr. HAYES. That makes a crime.

Mr. KEIFER. An admiralty court would have no jurisdiction.

Mr. HAYES. I think it would.

Mr. KEIFER. Surely not.

Mr. HAYES. I am not prepared to discuss that. I only want to say that these regulations are not different in character from the regulations that the navigation officers of the United States make and enforce; and so far as the penalty is concerned, without a penalty a regulation of this kind is a nullity and can not be enforced. It would amount to nothing. You must have a penalty.

Mr. KEIFER. They enforce these penalties on the officers by taking away their license, or otherwise, without going into an admiralty court.

Mr. HAYES. I can not answer the gentleman about that.

Mr. KEIFER. Surely they do.

Mr. HAYES. I know they provide penalties, and the penalties provided by this bill are not different in their character from the penalties provided in the general navigation laws and regulations.

Mr. KEIFER. I think you have no provision here for enforcing any penalty except as to licensed officers.

Mr. HAYES. It does not matter. If there is a penalty for an infraction, there will be some way found to enforce it under the general laws or regulations.

Mr. KEIFER. If you enact a criminal statute, that would go into the criminal courts; but this is not a criminal statute, and they could not go into the criminal courts with it at all.

Mr. HAYES. I repeat that these regulations are not different in character from the regulations that the officers of the navigation bureau make for the enforcement of regulations relating to navigation. There are penalties provided, and they have a

way of enforcing them, and the same machinery will answer for enforcing the penalties provided by this bill.

Mr. KEIFER. But this extends those penalties to unlicensed persons.

Mr. HAYES. My time is very limited, and I am sorry that I can not yield further.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to yield further.

Mr. HAYES. Now, my colleague has referred to a matter that it seems to me is of very great importance. The danger is that on an occasion like that of the coming 6th of May at San Francisco there will be assembled together a great number of vessels of all kinds, and not only there, but when the fleet shall have returned to New York, there will be a similar assembling of vessels there in great numbers. There is to be a great celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of building the first Fulton steamboat on the Hudson River next September. This bill has in view all these things, and I should feel that this Congress was very derelict unless it provided some means of regulating all the kinds of craft that will assemble on these occasions, in order to prevent the great loss of life that is liable to occur unless some one has authority to make and enforce the necessary regulations.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Section 3 of the bill transfers the power to some department to make regulations. I would like to know how these regulations are to be brought home to the people.

Mr. HAYES. The gentleman must know that separate regulations will be necessarily made for each one of these marine assemblages, and they will be brought to the knowledge of the people by proclamation and public notice.

Mr. JONES of Washington. They are put into the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, and he issues them one day and they go into effect the next.

Mr. HAYES. No; the regulations will, of course, be made public in plenty of season, so that all interested may understand them.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I can explain further than has been explained the bill now pending. Under the act of 1896 the Secretary of the Treasury—which meant the Commissioner of Navigation and Revenue-Cutter Service—was given authority to police regattas, and that police work was carried on by the Revenue-Cutter Service. Since that time the Commissioner of Navigation has been transferred to the new Department of Commerce and Labor, and hence this bill in designating the Secretary to act designates the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in place of the Secretary of the Treasury, because the Commissioner of Navigation is the one who really arranges the details relating to navigation.

The existing law of 1896 authorizes the policing of regattas. That work is done, in the main, by the Revenue-Cutter Service, but it has been quite common where such regattas are held to obtain the assistance of private yachts, because the Revenue-Cutter Service could not supply boats enough. This bill repeals the act of 1896 and gives the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the power to police regattas and marine parades. It was believed by the Department that they had no authority under existing law to police the marine parade that is shortly to take place at San Francisco. The bill contains section 3, which authorizes the President to temporarily transfer the power from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of the Navy for this reason. It was not thought desirable that the Department of Commerce and Labor should make the police regulations—and, mind you, that is all that is authorized in this case, just as they make police regulations for any great affair—it was not thought desirable for the Department of Commerce and Labor to make police regulations for the control of the naval ships, and hence it was thought desirable in special cases to allow the Navy Department to make these regulations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAWRENCE). The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired, and the question is, Shall the rules be suspended and the bill be passed?

Mr. WILLIAMS. And on that, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It seems to the Chair that the point is well taken. The Doorkeeper will close the doors. The Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members. All those in favor of the motion will, when their names are called, answer "aye" and those opposed "no," those present and not voting will answer "present," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 140, nays 79, answered "present" 15, not voting 153, as follows:

YEAS—140.

Adair	Driscoll	Hinshaw	Needham
Adamson	Durey	Holliday	Nelson
Aiken	Dwight	Howell, Utah	Olcott
Allen	Ellis, Oreg.	Howland	Overstreet
Ames	Englebright	Hubbard, W. Va.	Page
Bartlett, Nev.	Esch	Huff	Parker, N. J.
Bell, Ga.	Fairchild	Humphrey, Wash.	Parker, S. Dak.
Birdsall	Floyd	Humphreys, Miss.	Payne
Bradley	Fordney	Jackson	Porter
Brodhead	Foss	Jones, Wash.	Pray
Brownlow	Foster, Ind.	Kahn	Reeder
Burton, Del.	Foster, Vt.	Kellher	Reynolds
Butler	Foulkrod	Kennedy, Iowa	Robinson
Calder	French	Kinkaid	Rothmel
Capron	Fuller	Knowland	Russell, Tex.
Cary	Gardner, Mich.	Kustermann	Ryan
Chapman	Gilham	Landis	Sims
Cocks, N. Y.	Gill	Lawrence	Smith, Cal.
Cole	Godwin	Lenahan	Smith, Iowa
Cook, Pa.	Goldfogle	Lindbergh	Smith, Mo.
Cooper, Wis.	Goulden	Longworth	Snapp
Cox, Ind.	Graff	Loudenslager	Southwick
Cravens	Granger	McCall	Sperry
Crawford	Griggs	McGuire	Sulloway
Crumpacker	Gronna	McKinley, Ill.	Townsend
Cushman	Hackney	McKinney	Volstead
Dalzell	Hale	McLachlan, Cal.	Vreeland
Darragh	Hamilton, Iowa	McLaughlin, Mich.	Waldo
Davidson	Hamilton, Mich.	Macon	Wanger
Davis, Minn.	Haskins	Madden	Washburn
Dawson	Haugen	Mann	Watson
Denby	Hawley	Marshall	Weeks
Diekema	Hayes	Morse	Wheeler
Douglas	Higgins	Mouser	Wood
Draper	Hill, Conn.	Murdock	Woodyard

NAYS—79.

Alexander, Mo.	Denver	Houston	Rauch
Ansberry	Dixon	Hughes, N. J.	Russell, Mo.
Ashbrook	Ellerbe	Johnson, Ky.	Saunders
Bannon	Favrot	Jones, Va.	Scott
Bartlett, Ga.	Ferris	Kelifer	Shackelford
Beall, Tex.	Fitzgerald	Kitchin, Claude	Sherwood
Bede	Foster, Ill.	Knopf	Smith, Tex.
Bonyne	Gaines, Tenn.	Lee	Spight
Burgess	Gardner, N. J.	Lever	Stafford
Burleson	Garner	McHenry	Stanley
Byrd	Gillespie	McMorran	Stapens, Tex.
Calderhead	Glass	Moon, Tenn.	Talbot
Campbell	Gordon	Moore, Tex.	Tou Velle
Candler	Gregg	Murphy	Underwood
Carlin	Hackett	Nicholls	Watkins
Clark, Mo.	Hay	O'Connell	Webb
Clayton	Hedlin	Padgett	Williams
Cook, Colo.	Helm	Patterson	Wilson, Pa.
Davenport	Henry, Tex.	Ralney	Young
De Armond	Hitchcock	Randell, Tex.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—15.

Bowers	Garrett	Hardy	Sabath
Edwards, Ga.	Gillett	Jenkins	Slayden
Ellis, Mo.	Goebel	Kimball	Slemp
Finley		Knapp	

NOT VOTING—153.

Acheson	Edwards, Ky.	Laning	Pratt
Alexander, N. Y.	Fassett	Lassiter	Prince
Andrus	Flood	Law	Pujo
Anthony	Focht	Leake	Ransdell, La.
Barchfield	Foght	Legare	Reid
Barclay	Fornes	Lewis	Rhinock
Bartholdt	Fowler	Lilly	Richardson
Bates	Fulton	Lindsay	Riordan
Beale, Pa.	Gardner, Mass.	Littlefield	Roberts
Bennet, N. Y.	Graham	Livingston	Rodenberg
Bennett, Ky.	Greene	Lloyd	Rucker
Bingham	Haggott	Lorimer	Sheppard
Booher	Hall	Louder	Sherley
Boutell	Hamill	Lovering	Sherman
Boyd	Hamlin	Lowden	Small
Brantley	Hammond	McCreary	Smith, Mich.
Broussard	Harding	McDermott	Sparkman
Brumm	Hardwick	McGavin	Steenerson
Brundidge	Harrison	McKinlay, Cal.	Sterling
Burke	Henry, Conn.	McLain	Stevens, Minn.
Burleigh	Hepburn	McMillan	Sturgiss
Burnett	Hill, Miss.	Madison	Sulzer
Burton, Ohio	Hobson	Malby	Tawney
Caldwell	Howard	Maynard	Taylor, Ala.
Carter	Howell, N. J.	Miller	Taylor, Ohio
Caulfield	Hubbard, Iowa	Mondell	Thistlewood
Chaney	Hughes, W. Va.	Moon, Pa.	Thomas, N. C.
Clark, Fla.	Hull, Iowa	Moore, Pa.	Thomas, Ohio
Cockran	Hull, Tenn.	Mudd	Tirrell
Conner	James, Addison D.	Norris	Wallace
Cooper, Pa.	James, Ollie M.	Nye	Weems
Cooper, Tex.	Johnson, S. C.	Olmsted	Weisse
Coudrey	Kennedy, Ohio	Parsons	Wiley
Cousins	Kipp	Pearre	Willett
Craig	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Perkins	Wilson, Ill.
Currier	Lafean	Peters	Wolf
Davey, La.	Lamar, Fla.	Pollard	
Dawes	Lamar, Mo.	Pou	
Dunwell	Lamb	Powers	
	Langley		

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. COUSINS with Mr. WILLETT.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois with Mr. SULZER.
 Mr. THISTLEWOOD with Mr. RHINOCK.
 Mr. STERLING with Mr. MAYNARD.
 Mr. McMILLAN with Mr. LLOYD.
 Mr. MCGAVIN with Mr. LEWIS.
 Mr. LOVERING with Mr. LASSITER.
 Mr. LANING with Mr. LAMB.
 Mr. LAFEAN with Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina.
 Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio with Mr. KIPP.
 Mr. HARDING with Mr. HULL of Tennessee.
 Mr. GILLET with Mr. HAMMOND.
 Mr. BOYD with Mr. COOPER of Texas.
 Mr. BATES with Mr. COCKRAN.
 Mr. BARTHOLDT with Mr. CLARK of Florida.
 Mr. KNAPP with Mr. BOOHER.
 Mr. ALEXANDER of New York with Mr. FULTON.
 Mr. LITTLEFIELD with Mr. SHERLEY.
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
 The doors were opened.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. CROCKETT, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. R. 79. Joint resolution authorizing the widening of the channel of Michigan City Harbor.

COTTON FUTURES.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, under the rules the resolution which I now send to the Clerk's desk is privileged, but in order to expedite action I move to suspend the rules, discharge the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from further consideration of House resolution numbered 338, and pass the same.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 338.

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, requested to immediately inform the House whether the investigation made by the Bureau of Corporations ordered by House resolution No. 795, Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 4th day of February, 1907, has been concluded, and if so whether the report on the result of said investigation has been prepared, and if said investigation has been concluded and the report based thereon has been prepared, said Secretary be, and he is hereby, requested to immediately transmit said report to the Congress for its consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAWRENCE). Is a second demanded?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I demand a second.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second on the resolution. The gentleman from Mississippi, I think, is not opposed to the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule a second is ordered, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] is entitled to twenty minutes, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] will be recognized for twenty minutes.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, the report referred to in this resolution has been prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Corporations based on an investigation made with a view of ascertaining whether the fluctuations in the price of cotton have resulted from the character of the contracts, and deliveries thereon, made on the cotton exchanges dealing in futures. The original resolution which was the basis of this investigation was written and introduced by me more than fourteen months ago. It was reported and adopted by the House on February 4, 1907. Those interested in the result of the investigation ordered by that resolution and the report to be made thereon had hoped that the investigation would be had, the report prepared, ready for submission before the beginning of the present Congress. In fact, assurances were given that when the Congress convened last December this report would be ready. The Congress convened, the report was not forthcoming. Upon inquiry at that time, those interested were promised that the report would surely be ready for submission after the holidays. After the holidays the report was not submitted.

Then a promise was given that the report would come by the 1st of February, but it did not come. Then we were led to believe that the report could be expected on the 1st of March, and again we were disappointed. Then it was said that the report would surely be made by the 1st of April, but it was not; and now, Mr. Speaker, information comes that, notwithstanding the investigation has been concluded and the report prepared, the same has in some way found its way into the possession of the Custodian of the Big Stick, where it has been held for a number of days. It is further understood that after the lapse of a stated period parts of this report will be furnished to the press, at the expiration of another period it is to be released for

publication, and after that it will then probably be transmitted to us for consideration. Mr. Speaker, this investigation has not been brought about by Executive order, but the House ordered the investigation, and it was for our benefit this report has been prepared. I will not say, Mr. Speaker, that I believe this report will be blue pencilled while it is being withheld from us, but I do say, and I say it without hesitation, that the withholding of this report from the House is, in my opinion, a piece of arbitrary meddlesomeness for which there is no warrant.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced the pending resolution eight days ago for the purpose of asking, not for the testimony taken during this investigation, which has been used for the basis of this report, but that the report itself, if ready, shall be transmitted to the House for its consideration.

Mr. KEIFER. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURLESON. Yes; with great pleasure.

Mr. KEIFER. I would like to know whether the gentleman from Texas knows that the report has been prepared?

Mr. BURLESON. I have it upon authority that I do not question that its preparation was completed some time ago, and that it is ready for transmission to the House.

Mr. KEIFER. Then the two things asked in the resolution, as to whether the investigation has been ended, and all that, are already answered.

Mr. BURLESON. I will say to the gentleman that I thought it only proper to embody in this resolution the inquiry whether the investigation had been concluded and whether the report was prepared. If answer can be made that the investigation has not been concluded and the report has not been prepared, then, of course, that would settle it, and the report can not be transmitted to the House.

Mr. KEIFER. I was going to suggest that, inasmuch as there is twenty minutes debate on a side, in that time we might telephone up and find out whether the report has been prepared, if we do not absolutely know it now.

Mr. BURLESON. I will state to the gentleman that in my efforts to secure this report—I wanted it because of certain legislation I had proposed, and I desired the benefit of the facts to be ascertained by the investigation and the disclosures to be made in this report—I have repeatedly asked when it was to be ready for transmission to the House, and, as I have stated, it was first promised in December, and then in February, then in March, then again in April, and now I understand it is in the custody of the Executive, and I doubt whether we ever get it, unless we ask it under a resolution such as I now present.

Mr. KEIFER. If the gentleman changes his resolution—

Mr. BURLESON. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I can not now, under the rules, change the resolution. I think this resolution will get what I want and what this House ought to have.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. Speaker, if I understood the gentleman correctly, I understood him to say that he formerly introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to give such information as he asked for.

Mr. BURLESON. Yes; in the resolution adopted February 4, 1907.

Mr. GRONNA. Did not that resolution say that the report should be made to Congress?

Mr. BURLESON. It was for the benefit of the House, and the reason I offered the original resolution and had it passed was a desire on my part for an investigation of the methods and practices of cotton exchanges dealing in futures to be made by an unbiased, impartial tribunal, to determine whether their operations had any effect upon the market price of cotton—whether the violent fluctuations in the market price of cotton were occasioned by the exchange contracts and deliveries made thereon.

This investigation, I am reliably informed, made by direction of the original resolution, has been concluded, and a report based thereon has been prepared and has been ready for a number of days, yet it has not been transmitted to the House.

Mr. KEIFER. Have you been refused the report?

Mr. PAYNE. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. BURLESON. Certainly. I yield with pleasure.

Mr. PAYNE. Does the gentleman think it necessary to censure the executive department in order to get this report?

Mr. BURLESON. There is not a word of censure in this resolution of any of the Executive Departments.

Mr. PAYNE. Not in the resolution, but in the gentleman's speech. I want to say to him that when I heard the resolution read I thought it was a resolution that might possibly be passed, but I do not know whether I will vote for it now or not in connection with the gentleman's speech, because the gentleman seems to think that the passage of this resolution is

a censure of the executive department. Of course if he wants this information I do not want to stand in his way, but there is another question I want to ask the gentleman—

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman permit me to answer this one first?

Mr. PAYNE. I was making that by way of suggestion.

Mr. BURLESON. I think the resolution—if the gentleman will permit—

Mr. PAYNE. I would allow the gentleman to do anything in his own time.

Mr. BURLESON. I think the resolution should stand or fall upon its merits. I attempted to give the House candidly the reasons prompting me to introduce it. You may not agree with me. I do not ask every man to agree with the views I express, but when I came to make a statement to the House as to what prompted me to the introduction of this resolution I felt that in all candor I ought to make a full statement—to tell the whole truth about it. I ask no one to agree with me in these reasons, but to vote on the resolution upon its merits.

Mr. PAYNE. But the gentleman made these statements on his information without giving his information. I do not know how reliable the source of the gentleman's information may be, but I want to ask the gentleman another question. If I remember correctly, the reports of the cotton crop were reports of a short crop.

Mr. BURLESON. You mean for this year?

Mr. PAYNE. The last crop.

Mr. BURLESON. No; we had a normal crop this year; about 11,680,000 bales was the yield.

Mr. PAYNE. Is not that less than last year's crop?

Mr. BURLESON. It is only a normal crop. This investigation has no connection with the present crop.

Mr. PAYNE. I want to ask the gentleman whether that had anything to do with the holding up of the crop of the farmers of the South for a higher price, because cotton had gone down from 13 cents to about 9 cents—

Mr. BURLESON. Well, I do not think that the fact that we raised a million and a half bales less this year than last had anything to do with the farmers holding their cotton, but they withheld their cotton from market because they were not satisfied with the price being offered for it. They had a perfect right to hold for a better price, especially in view of the fact that everything they used in raising the crop had increased in value from 50 to 75 per cent.

Mr. PAYNE. Of course they have a right to hold it. I am not criticising that right; but I was fearful that perhaps what I have suggested in the past might be true—that these reports coming out to the farmers might make speculators of the farmers in addition to their raising a crop and result to their detriment occasionally, and it seems to me, knowing how the price of cotton had fallen off this year and that the farmers were holding back their crop, that perhaps, after all, the sending out by the Agricultural Department and getting these reports of the crops, under the various amendments the gentleman has offered in the House for the last five or six years, might not be a good thing for the cotton farmer.

Mr. BURLESON. Well, sir, I do not agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] about the various laws I have fathered during the last few years. The producers of cotton, the farmers, and likewise the consumers, the manufacturers, have commended every law I have placed upon the statute books during the last eight years relating to cotton, and the only objection that has ever been made to these laws has come from those engaged in speculating in this great product upon these exchanges.

Mr. PAYNE. If the gentleman will except me.

Mr. BURLESON. Certainly; I of course except the gentleman. This resolution has nothing whatever to do with these laws and amendments I have had passed providing for more accurate condition reports and estimates made by the Department of Agriculture, and the ginners' reports, and reports of annual consumption of cotton made by the Census Bureau. It has nothing whatever to do with the size of the crop raised this year nor the market price being received for the crop at this time. The investigation was ordered with the view of ascertaining the cause of the violent fluctuations taking place in the price of cotton and whether the cotton exchanges have contributed thereto. That was the sole purpose of it. I wanted the information to be had as the result of this investigation to see what, in all fairness, we should do; whether we should legislate or attempt legislation upon the subject of cotton gambling. That was the purpose of it, and the sole purpose of it. Now, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LOVERING] for five minutes.

Mr. LOVERING. Mr. Speaker, I am in accord with the purpose of this resolution, perhaps not for the same reason, however, that the gentleman has who offered it, but I do want the report from the Bureau of Corporations that was requested by the resolution passed a year ago, a resolution which I had the honor to report to the House myself. I want the information that was called for by that resolution, and have wanted it all this session. The truth is, I suspect, that the report of that Bureau will disclose the fact that they have only investigated in one direction, whereas the resolution called for an investigation covering more than the cotton exchanges of New York and New Orleans. The resolution called for an investigation into the dealing in futures and to ascertain what effect it had upon the price of cotton, or as to the result of any combination or any conspiracy which interferes or hinders commerce among the several States or Territories, or with foreign countries. In drawing that resolution I had view to the fact that there were organizations in the South, as well as exchanges in the South and in the North, that had something to do with holding back the statistics regarding cotton, something to do with reducing the acreage of cotton, something to do with holding cotton back from the markets, and I thought it was no more than fair that we should have a report on both sides of this question. Why this has been kept back I do not know. I have been several times to the Bureau myself to ask for it, and without desiring to offer any criticism at all upon an Executive Department, I am inclined to think that Congress has a right to that report. The report was asked for by Congress, and I feel we are entitled to what the resolution calls for. I shall vote for it and hope it may be adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Any time that the gentleman from Massachusetts has left I may want.

Mr. LOVERING. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I did not know that such a resolution was pending in the House until to-day. The illness of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was probably the reason why nothing has been done by that committee in connection with the resolution. Ordinarily upon privileged resolutions like this the committee would obtain information. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] has never done the members of that committee the honor to call their attention to the resolution. He was not obliged to do so by the rules. He had a right to wait and let them slip by the opportunity to offer the resolution if he desired.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. BURLESON. The reason I did not speak to any member of the committee was that I knew from the public press that the distinguished chairman of that committee was ill, and knowing also that after the lapse of seven days this resolution would be privileged I did not feel that it was incumbent upon me to run about seeking to call together a quorum of that committee.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman has stated what I stated before in reference to it. I was not stating it in criticism of the gentleman. The committee has had a session, I believe, every day this week. We would have inquired about it if the members of the committee had known about it. If the chairman had been there undoubtedly their attention would have been called to it. Now, what are the facts? The facts are that Congress created the Department of Commerce and Labor, including the Bureau of Corporations. It was in accordance with the provisions of that law that the gentleman offered a resolution that was passed by the House directing the Commissioner of Corporations to make a certain investigation. The provisions of that law are to the effect that the Commissioner of Corporations shall report such data to the President from time to time as he shall require, and the information so obtained, or so much thereof as the President may direct, shall be made public. Now, I do not undertake to say that the report ought not to be made public. I do not undertake to say that all of the information which may have been obtained ought not to be made public, but I do undertake to say that it is hardly fair to the Administration, while this report and this data is in the hands of the President for his determination, under the law, as to what he shall give out, for the gentleman to insist that the House shall call on the Department of Commerce and Labor itself for this report.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. May I interrupt the gentleman for a moment?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Does the gentleman mean to put a resolution of inquiry by the House upon the same footing with an investigation made in pursuance of that statute? Has

not the House the right to inquire and to demand that an investigation made at its instance and direction shall be reported to it and not to the President?

Mr. MANN. Not at all. This investigation was made in pursuance of this law. This House can not by resolution, simple resolution, require any Department of the Government to expend money. The gentleman from Georgia knows that the House is not Congress; the House itself has no control over expenditures of money from the Public Treasury. All that the House can do, and did, was to invoke the law provided on the statute books under which the Department could make the investigation.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Oh, no. The gentleman will permit me to say that the House has the right, has the constitutional right, to demand information of the heads of the Executive Departments.

Mr. MANN. Ah, the House can ask a Department for information that it has in its hands; but the House, by a simple resolution, can not direct a Department to collect information. Now, we passed a resolution—a simple resolution of the House—directing this investigation to be made. How? Under the law which had been provided for that purpose; and that law provided what should be done with the results of that investigation. It provided that when the Commissioner of Corporations had made the investigation he should report the data in his hands to the President, and the President should determine what should be made public.

Gentlemen all know that in making these investigations it often becomes necessary to obtain confidential information. The Bureau of the Census constantly collects information on the special statement that the specific information will not be made public and shall be used only in the form of tabulation and in the form of results. I now yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BURLESON. I grant that what the gentleman says would be true if the investigation was ordered by the executive department, but this investigation was directed to be made by the House. And the Congress, as I understand it, could have directed the Secretary of Agriculture, or any other departmental or bureau officer, to make this investigation had it seen proper.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is mistaken. This investigation is not made by order of Congress. This investigation was made under a simple resolution of the House of Representatives, not a joint resolution of both Houses. This body can not direct a Department of the Government to expend money; and the gentleman from the great Committee on Appropriations would be one of the first to say that the House of itself, as one branch of the legislative body, can not direct the expenditure of large sums of money for investigations or otherwise.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. This resolution does not direct the Department to send the information. It requests it to do so. And I should say that that might put it in the discretion of the Department to send it or not. There is no attempt to make it mandatory.

Mr. MANN. In that respect, of course, the usage has been to request the President and direct a Department to reply to an inquiry. But both mean the same thing. I do not think there is any difference.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman permit this suggestion? I know I have seen cases in both Houses where they have asked the officers of the Department to do this or do that, but the ordinary form of the request is "if not incompatible with the public service."

Mr. MANN. That is the ordinary way of addressing the President, but when a Department is addressed the Department is directed. However, that is neither here nor there. Here is the situation: These gentlemen state that they have been endeavoring to obtain this information. No one knows why they have not received it. Is it to be presumed by this body, by this side of the House especially, that this report, which has been turned over by the Department of Commerce and Labor to the President for his approval and for his judgment, under the law, he is going improperly and unjustly to withhold the data in the case? I think it is safe to assume that the President, as soon as he has had an opportunity to examine this matter, will give to the Congress and to the public so much of the information as ought to be made public in conformity with the provisions under which it was obtained. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURLESON. How much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has eight minutes remaining.

Mr. BURLESON. I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I can not accede to the proposition of my friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], that the Department of Commerce and Labor, or any Department of this Government, which has, under direction of the House or either branch of Congress, made an investigation and has obtained the information which Congress deemed necessary and proper to have procured, can withhold it; and that neither House can secure it unless it suits the will or pleasure of the head of the Department who has secured such information. Nor can I consent that the President can withhold such information when either House of Congress shall demand or request it. Certainly not without giving some good reason for withholding it. This is important information which the cotton producers, and the cotton manufacturers as well, are entitled to have. Neither the President nor any head of a Department ought to be permitted to thwart the will of the House, which has ordered its procurement.

Now, it is true that in the establishment of the Bureau of Corporations it was provided that the President might determine what particular evidence should be made public; but even with that provision I apprehend that the President himself, when called on by Congress, or either branch of Congress, would not say that he declined to furnish to the House information that he had obtained under a law of Congress providing for the investigation.

Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, we have made great strides, and many of them, in recent years toward the accomplishment and perpetuation of Executive power and Federalism; but it does seem to me that it ill becomes a Member of this House to assert that even the President of the United States, without reason, can refuse to give to the House information that it is entitled to have, secured upon an investigation authorized by it, and for which the necessary funds have been appropriated by Congress. When we shall have reached the conclusion that not only the President, but that also the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or any other public official, can pursue the course that is justified here by the gentleman from Illinois in doing, then we will have reached the goal of Federalism and our independence as Representatives will have passed away. For one, I can not consent to such a proposition.

Mr. BURLESON. I yield one minute to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA].

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. Speaker, I presume that no harm can come from the passing of a resolution of this kind. As I understand it, the resolution calls for an examination to be made by the Bureau of Commerce and Labor, and I take it for granted that it is proper that this House should know something about what that report is. This report, as I understand it, affects the producing districts, whether cotton or grain or any other product of the soil. I can not concede that it is improper to ask that the report that has been made by the Department of Commerce and Labor be submitted to this House. I believe that this House is entitled to it, and I shall vote for the resolution.

Mr. BURLESON. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CLAYTON].

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, coming from a cotton-growing State, I most respectfully ask the House to adopt this resolution calling for this information, which I think will be of great benefit to the cotton growers of our country. Certainly this House ought to be willing to do anything within its power to benefit the cotton growers of the United States. Cotton is the great staple that furnishes us the balance of trade and brings us our gold supply. Not only that, but it is so important to the manufacturing interests of our country that many of the towns of New England would be without industrial employment for their population if it were not for the cotton spinning and weaving industry.

Of course, we all concede the importance of this resolution. What objection can there be to having it ascertained and reported to this House whether or not the fluctuations in the price of cotton have resulted in whole or in part from the character of contracts and deliveries thereon made on the cotton exchanges dealing in futures, or as the result of any combination or conspiracy which interferes with or hinders commerce amongst the several States or Territories or with foreign countries. That is substantially the language of the resolution.

The resolution calls for information which would enlighten us as to the question how far these cotton exchanges go toward affecting the price of this great staple. It would also give us information, if there be any, on that subject as to illegal combinations in restraint of trade which affect the price of cotton injuriously and cause violent fluctuations. Perhaps

this resolution may be the means of ascertaining why cotton, which was worth, in the interior, in the early part of the current cotton year 13½ cents, was worth, according to the New York Cotton Exchange quotations yesterday, about 8½ cents, while spots, according to the price quoted by the same exchange, were worth 9½ cents per pound.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has ten minutes.

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] five minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, it seems that about a year ago a resolution was passed by the House directing the Department under the law which created the Bureau of Commerce and Labor to make this investigation. Of course with that direction, the law having provided for it, the investigation was authorized and legalized. It would seem that the Department has been engaged in that investigation. From the nature and difficulties of the subject to be investigated, such an investigation of course, to be thorough, would require time. Whether the Department has taken more time than necessary I am not here to state, but it would seem to me that only a reasonable time has been taken to make this investigation.

The law also says that the result of that investigation shall be sent to the Executive, and it is for the Executive to say how much of the result of the investigation shall be given out, and this was a very proper provision of the law, because it facilitated the investigation of the subject by the Department of Labor. They could get more information from the people who had it if it was known that the information would be regarded as confidential in a certain way. Whatever may be the truth of the rumors that have come to the ears of the gentleman from Texas, it would seem that the Department and the Executive had followed the law and acted in a proper manner and paid proper heed to the resolution passed by the House of Representatives.

I was unwilling, however, to let this resolution go to a vote unless it could be thoroughly understood on the part of this side of the House that a vote for the resolution was not a vote endorsing the fiery speech of my gentle friend from Texas in behalf of the resolution, when he attacks both the Department and the Chief Executive for their action in this matter on the rumors or information which he had. I shall very cheerfully vote for this resolution because I think that it is the right of the House to ask the Department for the information. It is in the form of a request, being directed to the Department. We might direct the Department, but if for any reason the President thought it was not compatible with the interest of the public to give the information to Congress, he could properly direct the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to withhold it, and it would be a full reply to the resolution.

But the resolution is sent to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor without direction and only as a request. If we sent it to the President of the United States, then there would be coupled with the request, as is uniformly the practice, "if it is compatible with the public interest," or if he deems it so. But it is not necessary in this resolution. I think the resolution is a proper one and ought to pass, notwithstanding the speech made by the gentleman from Texas in its favor. [Laughter and applause.] Therefore I shall vote for the resolution.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I believe I have five minutes remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has six minutes.

Mr. MANN. Then, Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLISON] when he takes the floor, and five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD].

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether this investigation has been completed. I have heard it whispered that that part of the investigation desired by the gentleman from Texas is practically complete. When the resolution calling for the investigation was passed by the House it was stated and understood that not only would the character of the contracts upon the various cotton exchanges be inquired into, but the action of the cotton growers' associations throughout the country, as well as the spinners' associations, would also be investigated.

I have in my possession a statement made by the commissioner of agriculture of the State of Texas within the past month or six weeks. It confirms the statement made by me when the original resolution was under discussion. I stated then that the cotton growers were engaged in what might just

as well be termed "a conspiracy" as the actions of other persons dealing in cotton.

I stated that it was uniform in the South to have, if possible, harmonious action on the part of the cotton growers to prevent large acreage being planted with cotton. In the statement contained in the speech of the commissioner of agriculture of the State of Texas within the past six weeks it appears that there already are in sight 1,000,000 more bales of cotton than there would be any demand for within the coming year and that if the people of the State did not restrict the area to be planted, if they did not let the land lie fallow, then the price of cotton would be depressed. More than that, within the past two or three weeks Mr. Harvey Jordon, the president of some Southern cotton association, issued a very pathetic appeal to the cotton planters asking them not to increase the area to be planted. I have repeatedly stated, Mr. Speaker, that I am in favor of the "square deal." If the cotton exchanges are to be investigated because by reason of some of their actions they have been interfering with the price of cotton, why should not also the cotton planters' associations and the cotton spinners' associations, which are also endeavoring to interfere with the price of cotton?

I assume that the men who sell cotton desire to have the price as high as possible, while the men who buy cotton desire that the price shall be as low as possible. I represent the men who buy cotton, the men who contribute to the wealth and prosperity of the constituents of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLISON] by sending their money to buy the product of his constituents. I am interested in having my people protected. He is interested in taking from them as much as possible—more, if possible, than they should pay for the products of his people. The gentleman from Texas, through his influence with this Administration, which I am compelled to admit has been much greater than has been assumed, has been able, I am informed, to have this investigation restricted to the good people who live in my district and the districts of my colleagues and to let go uninvestigated those men in his district who are attempting to force up the price of cotton and, necessarily, the price of cotton goods to the poor people of the North.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Speaker, the trouble with the gentleman from New York is that he is mistaken in his premise. He does not represent the people who buy cotton. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LOVERING] represents people who actually buy cotton. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] represents people who manipulate the price of cotton, and the real truth is that when the producers have grown the cotton and put it upon the market these exchange people, represented by the gentleman from Greater New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], manipulate prices, so as to depress the price of the farmers' cotton and, after wresting it from their control, then afterwards, when the spinners, who consume cotton, want it, by manipulation they inflate prices and extort from these spinners—the consumer—from \$30 to \$40 a bale more than was paid to the producer. [Applause.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. BURLISON. I can not yield. I regret that my time is so limited I can not yield. My friend from New York has referred to a statement recently made by the commissioner of agriculture of my State wherein he urged the planter to limit the acreage planted. He does not seem to understand that the suggestion made by the commissioner of agriculture was that the farmer, if possible, should protect himself against the unholy combinations that have been made in the city of New York by those who control and manage this exchange to depress the product of their labor. [Applause.] The same thing is true of wheat as well, as the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] says.

Now, Mr. Speaker, a word with reference to the contention of my distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. I concede that if this investigation had been made by direction of Executive authority, he would be right in his conclusions, but the difficulty here is that this investigation was not directed by the executive department. If it had been, then I grant you the President might withhold the result of the investigation, or any part thereof, if he saw fit to do so. But this particular investigation was directed by the House. If the Department officials had seen fit, when the resolution was adopted and transmitted to them, to have then said "You can not compel us, under the law, to make this investigation," this possibly they could have done, but having concluded the investigation under this resolution directing them to make it, these officials can not now withhold this report, or any part of it, under this law that has been cited by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DRISCOLL. To whom was the promise made to which the gentleman has referred?

Mr. BURLERSON. It was made to me, for one. It was also made to a number of others, I will state to the gentleman; but I do not care to give the details of efforts which have been made to secure the report. I have felt that the House was entitled to know the reasons that prompted me to introduce this resolution, and that was the reason I made the statement that gave offense—well, not offense, but to which the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] took exception.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the resolution.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, pending that, I move that the House do take a recess until 11.30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TRANSFER OF LAND AT PEKING, CHINA.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pending that, if there be no objection, the Chair lays before the House the following message from the President of the United States.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a communication from the Secretary of State, submitting a draft of a bill providing for the transfer to the Bank of Indo-China of a certain lot of land located at Peking, China, and now the property of the United States, said transfer being in consideration of the transfer to the United States by the Bank of Indo-China of three lots of land located in the said city.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 24, 1908.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The message will be referred under the rules to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair also lays before the House the following.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1908.

Hon. JOS. G. CANNON,

Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to take effect forthwith.

JOHN H. ROTHERMEL,
Thirteenth District, Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If there be no objection, Mr. ROTHERMEL will be released from further service on the committee. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection. The question now is on the motion of the gentleman from New York to take a recess.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 129, nays 82, answered "present" 11, not voting 165, as follows:

YEAS—129.

Allen	Ellis, Oreg.	Hubbard, Iowa	Pollard
Ames	Englebright	Hubbard, W. Va.	Porter
Barchfeld	Esch	Huff	Pray
Bates	Fairchild	Humphrey, Wash.	Reeder
Beale, Pa.	Focht	Jackson	Reynolds
Bennet, N. Y.	Fordney	Jenkins	Rodenberg
Birdsall	Fornes	Jones, Wash.	Scott
Bonyng	Foss	Kahn	Smith, Cal.
Boyd	Foster, Ind.	Kennedy, Iowa	Smith, Iowa
Brownlow	Foster, Vt.	Kennedy, Ohio	Smith, Mich.
Burleigh	Foulkrod	Kinkaid	Snapp
Butler	French	Knowland	Southwick
Calder	Fuller	Küstermann	Sperry
Calderhead	Gaines, W. Va.	Lafean	Stafford
Campbell	Gardner, N. J.	Laning	Steenerson
Capron	Gilham	Lawrence	Sterling
Cary	Gillett	Loud	Sulloway
Chapman	Goebel	Lovering	Thistlewood
Cocks, N. Y.	Goldfogle	McCall	Thomas, Ohio
Cole	Graff	McKinney	Tirrell
Cook, Pa.	Granger	McLachlan, Cal.	Volstead
Cooper, Wis.	Gronna	McLaughlin, Mich.	Vreeland
Crumpacker	Hale	McMorran	Wanger
Cushman	Hamilton, Iowa	Madden	Watson
Dalzell	Hamilton, Mich.	Madison	Weeks
Davidson	Haskins	Mann	Wheeler
Davis, Minn.	Haugen	Miller	Wilson, Ill.
Dawson	Hawley	Mouser	Wood
Diekema	Hayes	Murdock	Woodyard
Douglas	Higgins	Needham	Young
Draper	Hinshaw	Olcott	
Driscoll	Holliday	Parker, N. J.	
Dwight	Howland	Payne	

NAYS—82.

Adair	Dixon	Johnson, Ky.	Rothermel
Adamson	Ellerbe	Jones, Va.	Russell, Mo.
Aiken	Ferris	Kelher	Russell, Tex.
Ansberry	Fitzgerald	Kitchin, Claude	Ryan
Ashbrook	Floyd	Lee	Sabath
Bannon	Foster, Ill.	Lenahan	Saunders
Bartlett, Ga.	Gaines, Tenn.	Lever	Sheppard
Bartlett, Nev.	Garner	McHenry	Sherwood
Beall, Tex.	Gill	Macon	Sims
Bell, Ga.	Gillespie	Maynard	Smith, Mo.
Brundidge	Godwin	Moon, Tenn.	Smith, Tex.
Burleson	Gordon	Moore, Tex.	Spight
Byrd	Goulden	Murphy	Stanley
Candler	Griggs	Nicholls	Stephens, Tex.
Clark, Mo.	Hackett	O'Connell	Tou Velle
Clayton	Hackney	Padgett	Underwood
Cooper, Tex.	Hay	Page	Webb
Cox, Ind.	Helm	Ralney	Williams
Cravens	Henry, Tex.	Randell, Tex.	Wilson, Pa.
De Armond	Houston	Rauch	
Denver	Hughes, N. J.	Robinson	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—11.

Bowers	Glass	Knapp	Shackelford
Bradley	Hardwick	Lamb	Watkins
Finley	Hardy	Richardson	

NOT VOTING—165.

Acheson	Durey	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Parsons
Alexander, Mo.	Edwards, Ga.	Knopf	Patterson
Alexander, N. Y.	Edwards, Ky.	Lamar, Fla.	Pearre
Andrus	Ellis, Mo.	Lamar, Mo.	Perkins
Anthony	Fassett	Landis	Peters
Barclay	Favrot	Langley	Pou
Bartholdt	Flood	Lassiter	Powers
Bede	Fowler	Law	Pratt
Bennett, Ky.	Fulton	Leake	Prince
Bingham	Gardner, Mass.	Legare	Pujo
Booher	Gardner, Mich.	Lewis	Ransdell, La.
Boutell	Garrett	Lilley	Reid
Brantley	Graham	Lindbergh	Rhinock
Brodhead	Greene	Lindsay	Riordan
Broussard	Gregg	Littlefield	Roberts
Brumm	Haggott	Livingston	Rucker
Burgess	Hall	Lloyd	Sherley
Burke	Hamill	Longworth	Sherman
Burnett	Hamlin	Lorimer	Slayden
Burton, Del.	Hammond	Loudenslager	Slomp
Burton, Ohio	Harding	Lowden	Small
Caldwell	Harrison	McCreary	Sparkman
Carlin	Hefflin	McDermott	Stevens, Minn.
Carter	Henry, Conn.	McGavin	Sturgiss
Caulfield	Heppburn	McGuire	Sulzer
Chaney	Hill, Conn.	McKinley, Cal.	Talbott
Clark, Fla.	Hill, Miss.	McKinley, Ill.	Tawney
Cockran	Hitchcock	McLain	Taylor, Ala.
Conner	Hobson	McMillan	Taylor, Ohio
Cook, Colo.	Howard	Malby	Thomas, N. C.
Cooper, Pa.	Howell, N. J.	Marshall	Townsend
Coudrey	Howell, Utah	Mondell	Waldo
Cousins	Hughes, W. Va.	Moon, Pa.	Wallace
Craig	Hull, Iowa	Moore, Pa.	Washburn
Crawford	Hull, Tenn.	Morse	Weems
Currier	Humphreys, Miss.	Mudd	Weisse
Darragh	James, Addison D.	Nelson	Wiley
Davenport	James, Ollie M.	Norris	Willett
Davey, La.	Johnson, S. C.	Nye	Wolf
Dawes	Keifer	Olmsted	
Denby	Kimball	Overstreet	
Dunwell	Kipp	Parker, S. Dak.	

So the motion to take a recess was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

For the balance of day:

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER with Mr. GLASS.

Mr. LILLEY with Mr. TALBOTT.

Until further notice:

Mr. DENBY with Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut with Mr. BRODHEAD.

Mr. KEIFER with Mr. BURGESS.

Mr. KNOFF with Mr. DAVENPORT.

Mr. LONGWORTH with Mr. CRAWFORD.

Mr. MCKINLEY of Illinois with Mr. HEFLIN.

Mr. NELSON with Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi.

Mr. WALDO with Mr. LLOYD.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m.), the House took a recess until to-morrow at 11.30 a. m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. HACKNEY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 208) for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and

the sale and disposal of all the surplus lands after allotment, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 1507), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 17993) to amend section 86 of an act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1508), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MCGUIRE, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 19163) to grant certain lands to the State of Oklahoma, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1509), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 20656) appropriating \$3,500 and providing for the laying of sidewalks and the placing of curb and gutters around certain portions of the national cemetery in the city of Fort Smith, Ark., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1510), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HAY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the resolution of the House (H. C. Res. 10) directing the Secretary of War to cause to be made a survey and map of the lines of investment and defense around Petersburg, Va., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1511), which said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CARY, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 18345) to fix the price of gas in the District of Columbia, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 1512), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MONDELL, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 6155) to provide for an enlarged homestead, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 1513), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution of the House (H. Res. 365) relative to the constitutionality of H. R. 10456 and H. R. 10457, bills for the acquirement of national forests in the Southern Appalachian and White mountains, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1514), which said resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 3405) to amend an act to authorize the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company, of Maryland, to enter the District of Columbia, approved June 8, 1896, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1518), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. VOLSTEAD, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 18751) authorizing a patent to be issued to Walter H. Quist for certain lands therein described, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1515), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2911) for the relief of F. S. Jette & Son, of Savannah, Chatham County, Ga., for damage done to their wharf by U. S. dredge *Cumberland*, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1516), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13644) for the relief of the Bridgeport National Bank, Bridgeport, Ohio, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1517), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 18094) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Sullivan, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 21212) requiring street railway companies of the District of Columbia to equip their cars with air brakes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 21213) to increase the compensation of rural letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LAMAR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 21214) to establish a fish-cultural station in the Sixteenth Congressional District of Missouri—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 21215) to provide for the payment of certain outstanding Chickasaw warrants—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BYRD: A bill (H. R. 21216) to equalize taxation and to provide revenue for the Government—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 21217) confirming the title of the State of Washington and its grantees to certain lands—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CALE: A bill (H. R. 21218) for the relief of the Alaska Terminal and Navigation Company—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MORSE: A bill (H. R. 21219) providing for the adjustment of the claims of the Wisconsin band of Pottawatomie Indians for annuities and other moneys under treaty stipulations, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. POLLARD: A bill (H. R. 21220) to create forest reserves outside of existing national forests in order to conserve the waters of navigable streams, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 21221) for protecting navigable streams and promoting navigation—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 21222) fixing the rate of mileage and manner of payment for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Resolution (H. Res. 358) providing compensation to the messenger of the Committee on the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. MONDELL: Resolution (H. Res. 359) providing additional compensation for the clerk and assistant clerk to the Committee on the Public Lands—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: Resolution (H. Res. 360) proposing an amendment to Rule X of the House—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: Resolution (H. Res. 361) providing extra compensation for the docket clerk of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. ALLEN: Resolution (H. Res. 362) for the payment of janitor in office of Official Reporters of debates—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. COOK of Colorado: Resolution (H. Res. 363) requesting certain information from the Secretary of the Treasury—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCKINLEY of Illinois: Resolution (H. Res. 364) relating to certain janitors of committees—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the Judiciary: Resolution (H. Res. 365) concerning forest reserves—to the House Calendar.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: Resolution (H. Res. 366) to continue employment of janitor to the Committee on Railways and Canals and his additional assignment to stationery clerk's room—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. LAMB: Resolution (H. Res. 367) for additional compensation to J. J. Sinnott—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BEALL of Texas: Resolution (H. Res. 368) to pay John T. Chancey, Robert E. Cowart, jr., and William A. Forbis certain sums of money—to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 21223) granting a pension to Sarah E. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 21224) granting a pension to Mary E. Fisk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 21225) to remove the restrictions upon the alienation, sale, incumbrance, or taxation of certain lands of Henry Greenwood and Alonzo Tyson, Chickasaws by blood—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21226) granting an increase of pension to James Ousley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 21227) granting an increase of pension to Bedford Randolph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 21228) granting a pension to Susann D. Cross—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 21229) for the relief of J. W. Meadows or his heirs—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 21230) granting an increase of pension to Patrick S. Doig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: A bill (H. R. 21231) granting an increase of pension to James M. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 21232) granting a pension to Sarah L. Jenness—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 21233) granting an increase of pension to James P. Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADDISON D. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 21234) granting an increase of pension to James R. Richmond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 21235) for the relief of Burrell C. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 21236) granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 21237) granting an increase of pension to Hiero B. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21238) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Testerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21239) granting a pension to Rebecca J. Rains—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLACHLAN of California: A bill (H. R. 21240) granting an increase of pension to James L. Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21241) granting an increase of pension to William Ashmead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21242) granting a pension to Hans W. Hansen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 21243) granting an increase of pension to John Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON: A bill (H. R. 21244) granting an increase of pension to William J. Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 21245) granting a pension to Evan H. Pritchard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRAY: A bill (H. R. 21246) granting an increase of pension to Orrin D. Wickizer—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 21247) granting an increase of pension to George C. Foote—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 21248) granting an increase of pension to Peter Ackerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 21249) for the relief of the New Nonpareil Company, of Council Bluffs, Iowa—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 21250) for the relief of James W. Walsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THISTLEWOOD: A bill (H. R. 21251) for the removal of the charge of desertion from the record of Drewry J. McCormick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 21252) granting a pension to August Pfefferle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 21253) granting an increase of pension to William Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 21254) granting a pension to Jane Conklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 21255) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Kimball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McHENRY: A bill (H. R. 21256) granting an increase of pension to Henry K. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLACHLAN of California: A bill (H. R. 21257) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21258) granting a pension to Hans W. Hanson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of members of the Carpenters' Union of New Castle, Pa., for exemption of labor unions from the operations of the Sherman antitrust law, for the Pearre bill regulating injunctions, for the employers' liability act, and for the eight-hour law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of city of Milwaukee, against the diversion of more water from Lake Michigan into the Chicago Drainage Canal—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service, for a polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of American Newspaper Publishers' Association, asking relief from exactions of the paper trust and repeal of duty on wood pulp—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Trades League of Philadelphia, favoring H. R. 10457, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. AIKEN: Petition of American Newspaper Publishers' Association, against subterfuge designed by CANNON, DALZELL, and PAYNE to prevent relief from exactions of the paper combine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Hiram C. Vinsant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York: Petition for amendment to Sherman antitrust law (H. R. 20584), for the Pearre bill (H. R. 94), employers' liability bill, and the eight-hour law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petitions of International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Livermore Falls, and W. H. Raye, of Rumford Falls, against removal of duty on wood pulp—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: Petition of citizens of Wilmington, for amendment proposed by American Federation of Labor conference to the Sherman antitrust law, and for the Pearre bill, the employers' liability bill, and the national eight-hour law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER: Petition of citizens of the Seventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, for exemption of labor unions from the operations of the Sherman antitrust law; for the Pearre bill, regulating injunctions; for the employers' liability act, and for the eight-hour law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of Trades League of Philadelphia, for H. R. 10457, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: Petition of Victor S. Jordan and others, favoring remedial legislation excluding labor unions from the provisions of the Sherman antitrust act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Philadelphia Board of Trade, relative to H. R. 19745 (amendment to the Sherman antitrust law)—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUSINS: Petition of W. S. Johnson and others, favoring concurrent resolution 28—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of Thomas Kaziol, on behalf of several Polish associations of Omaha, and Poles of Pittsburg, favoring the Bates resolution—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Bedford Randolph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Albert Freitag—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of board of directors of Trades League, for H. R. 10457, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: Petition for H. R. 20584, amendment to Sherman antitrust law; for the Pearre bill (H. R. 94), employers' liability bill, and the eight-hour bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, favoring S. 6159, for preservation of the buffalo—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of Second Battalion of Naval Militia of New York, for H. R. 7620—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Manufacturers' Association of New York, against H. R. 19745 (Hepburn amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act)—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: Petition of Banner Grange, of Georgia, Vt., for a national highways commission and Federal aid in road construction (H. R. 15837)—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Hod Carriers' Union of Rutland, Vt., for the amendment to the Sherman antitrust law, known as the "Wilson bill" (H. R. 20584)—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council of Burlington, Vt., favoring H. R. 10556, for alleviating sufferings incident to accidents in coal mines (McHenry bill)—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, petitions of Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council of Burlington, Vt., for amendment to Sherman antitrust law, and for Pearre bill, employers' liability bill, and the eight-hour bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association, of Chicago, Ill., against consolidation of pension agencies—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of Trades League of Philadelphia, favoring H. R. 10457, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Forest City Creamery Company, of Rockford, Ill., for a uniform bill of lading (H. R. 14934)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GILLET: Petitions of Belchertown, Pomona, and Warren granges, all in the State of Massachusetts, in favor of H. R. 15837, for a national highways commission and appropriation giving Federal aid to construction and maintenance of public highways—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Warren Grange, of Warren, Mass., for a parcels post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of Trades League of Philadelphia, for H. R. 10457, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of American Newspaper Publishers' Association of New York City, for immediate report of the Stevens wood-pulp bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of John A. Beecher, for making the 12th of October a holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Norfolk Council, No. 367, Knights of Columbus, of Norfolk, Va., favoring H. R. 7559, for making October 12 a holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Isaac Goldenberg and other citizens, for amendment to Sherman antitrust law and for Pearre bill, employers' liability bill, and eight-hour bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRANGER: Petition of Woonsocket Central Labor Union, of Woonsocket, R. I., for H. R. 19745 (Hepburn amendment to the Sherman antitrust act)—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRONNA: Petition of Enderlin (N. Dak.) Lodge, No. 657, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in favor of House bill 19795—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of citizens of Cando, Webster, Fairmount, Rolla, Minto, Jamestown, Northwood, and Leeds, all in the State of North Dakota, for a forest reserve in the southwestern part of North Dakota—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: Petition of West Virginia State board of agriculture, for establishment of a parcels post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HUFF: Petition of Trades League of Philadelphia,

for H. R. 10457, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of American Newspaper Publishers' Association, for immediate consideration of the Stevens bill relative to wood pulp—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of J. P. Owens, of Scottsdale, Pa., for making the 12th of October a holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco, Cal., against the Aldrich currency bill (S. 3023)—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 35, of San Francisco, Cal., for appropriation for rivers and harbors—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Franklin Mutual Building and Loan Association, for amendment of H. R. 18525 so as to exempt from its operations building and loan associations that loan to their members only—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KÜSTERMANN: Petition of residents of Appleton, Wis., for exemption of labor unions from operations of the Sherman antitrust law, for the Pearre bill, employers' liability bill, and the eight-hour bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: Petition of Central Labor Union of Adams, Mass., for amendment to Sherman antitrust law, Pearre bill, employers' liability bill, and eight-hour law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the Typothetae of the city of New York, against proposed amendments to the Sherman antitrust act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of American Newspaper Publishers' Association, for repeal of the duty on wood pulp—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., for H. R. 10457, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of Trades League of Philadelphia, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of National League of Employees of Navy-Yards, Naval Stations, Arsenals, and Gun Factories, for building a collar at the Charlestown Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petitions of J. S. Lowell and Millie C. Shank, favoring the Crumpacker and postal-bank bills—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of O. C. Dunn & Co., of Franklin, Ind., favoring the McKinney bill (H. R. 15262)—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of American Newspaper Publishers' Association, for report of the Stevens bill to the House—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Trades League of Philadelphia, for H. R. 10457, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SABATH: Petition of American Newspaper Publishers' Association, favoring the immediate reporting of the Stevens wood-pulp bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Trades League of Philadelphia, for H. R. 10457, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Associated Press, for repeal of the duty on wood pulp—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: Petition of citizens of Audubon, Iowa, against H. R. 4897, for religious legislation in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of Typothetae of New York City, against the Hepburn bill, amending Sherman antitrust act (H. R. 19745)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of board of directors of the Trades League, favoring H. R. 10457, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: Petition of E. P. Hewley and others, of Columbus, Ohio, for amendment to Sherman antitrust law, Wilson bill (H. R. 20584), the Pearre bill (H. R. 94), employers' liability bill, and the eight-hour bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petition of American newspaper publishers, against extortions of the paper combine and

methods being used in Congress against reporting at once the Stevens bill, for repeal of duty on wood pulp—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEEKS: Petition of citizens of Milford and North Attleboro, Mass., for amendment to Sherman antitrust law, for the Pearre bill regulating injunctions, employers' liability bill, and national eight-hour law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: Petitions of Local Union No. 287 of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Horseshoers and others, of Galeton, Pa., for amendment to the Sherman antitrust law, for the Pearre bill regulating issuance of injunctions, employers' liability bill, and national eight-hour bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOOD: Petition of Excelsior Lodge, No. 11, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, of Phillipsburg, N. J., for pending bills having for their object the preservation of the lives of locomotive firemen—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of James Horan, of Trenton, N. J., praying for legislation to modify the antitrust law, to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions, for employers' liability, and for the extension of the eight-hour law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of directors of the Trades League of Philadelphia and of the Union League Club, of Chicago, for H. R. 10457, for forest reservations in White Mountains and Southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, April 25, 1908.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings when, on request of Mr. TELLER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation for inclusion in the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill relative to the preparation of reports and materials necessary to enable the Secretary of State to utilize and carry out the work partly performed by the Joint High Commission in 1898 for the settlement of questions relating to Canada, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1559) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Yeoman, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 17874) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers of said war, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 6028) to provide for safety of life on navigable waters during regattas or marine parades.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BULKELEY and Mr. McCREARY members of the Board of Visitors on the part of the Senate to attend the next annual examination of cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., in compliance with section 1327 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial of Third Division, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Hartford, Conn., remonstrating against the ratification of the treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Association of the State of New York, praying for the appointment of a currency commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Phil Sheridan Post, No. 14, Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, of Washington, D. C., praying that an appropriation be made for

the erection of a suitable memorial at the National capital in recognition of the services of the enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 2, United Hatters of North America, of Bethel, Conn.; of sundry union labor men of Charleston, W. Va., and of sundry citizens of Newark, N. J., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law," relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of Local Union No. 247, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, of Lisbon Falls, Me.; of Local Lodge No. 23, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Berlin, N. H., and of Adirondack Local Lodge, No. 65, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Piercesfield, N. Y., remonstrating against the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FRYE presented a memorial of Local Union No. 15, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, of Lisbon Falls, Me., remonstrating against the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 1663, of Bath, Me., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Greene, Me., praying for the passage of the so-called "rural parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of Local Union No. 182, International Molders' Union of Belleville, Ill., and a petition of sundry citizens of Johnson City, Ill., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National Business League of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the enlargement of the Navy of the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PLATT presented petitions of the American Publishers' Association of New York City, N. Y., and of the Associated Press, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "Aldrich currency bill," which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Association of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the appointment of a commission to consider changes in the present currency system, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry labor organizations of Brooklyn, Cohoes, Ilion, Lockport, and Olean, all in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WETMORE presented a memorial of Local Division No. 19, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Providence, R. I., and a memorial of Local Division No. 10, Irish National Foresters, of Central Falls, R. I., remonstrating against the ratification of the treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry labor organizations of Woonsocket, R. I., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. STEWART presented a petition of Local Grange No. 23, Patrons of Husbandry, of Sheffield, Vt., praying for the passage of the so-called "rural parcels-post bill," and also for the passage of the so-called "Crumpacker bill," providing for the